This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

600080865X

CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINES

OF

ENGLISH HISTORY,

FROM THE

ANCIENT BRITONS TO THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

A DESCRIPTIVE HAND-BOOK TO THE SERIES OF CHRONOLOGICAL PICTURES OF ENGLISH HISTORY, BY SIR JOHN GILBERT, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

"*As nothing teaches, so nothing delights more than* HISTORY. *The first of these recommends it to the study of grown men, the latter makes me think it fittest for the young. . . . .* CHRONOLOGY *will keep it from confusion.*"—LOCKE.

BODLEIANA · BIBLIOTHECA

LONDON:
EDWARD STANFORD, 6 & 7, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
1873.

220. c. 16.

NOTE.

These Outlines of English History originally appeared as a Tabular View in the Series of Chronological Pictures of English History, by Sir John Gilbert. They are now presented in Book-form, as being more serviceable for class purposes. The text has been revised, and an additional chapter has been given to bring the history down to the present time.

The Asterisks throughout the text have reference to the Illustrations in the Plates.

CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINES

OF

ENGLISH HISTORY.

BRITAIN UNDER THE ROMAN DOMINION.

B.C. 55.—A.D. 441.

THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

THOUGH the vanity of many of the early British historians sought to trace the colonization of this country to the Trojans, while others connected its first inhabitants with the Cymry, or ancestors of the present Welsh, and with the Phœnicians, there no longer exists any diversity of views on this point, as sufficient similarity in language, manners, government and superstitions identifies the first inhabitants of Britain with the Gauls or Celtæ, who came over from the neighbouring continent. The merchants who traded from Gaul probably possessed themselves, in course of time, of those places on the coast where permission had been granted them to reside, and ultimately spread over the country.

The derivation of the name of Albion, by which Britain was known to its continental neighbours, and Britannia, by which it was better known to the Romans, has never been ascertained. The most authentic details regarding the ancient state of the island are derived from the Commentaries of Julius Cæsar, at the period of whose landing forty different nations or tribes were found existing in a state of lawless independence. The proximity of the southern parts of the island to Gaul, with which a traffic was carried on, had raised them some degrees above the northern states in civilization. A progress in agriculture and the arts was manifest in them, while the rest inhabited large forests, which almost covered the country, where they strongly entrenched themselves, dwelling in the rudest huts, and even living in holes in the ground. They possessed herds of cattle, but were little acquainted with agriculture, or the useful arts. Their only vessel was the *coracle*, a boat of frame work covered with skins. From the forests they issued forth in great numbers on predatory excursions, returning either laden with plunder, or to seek safety in their strongholds from the superior prowess of their adversaries. Probably despising the effeminacy of clothing, or perhaps ignorant of its use, many only covered their bodies with paint,

extracted from the juice of the *woad*, a plant that produces a blue dye, and from this practice they obtained from the Romans the name of Picts, or painted men, unless as is supposed, it was derived from Pictich, a plunderer. Others clothed themselves with the skins of the animals they killed in hunting. The chase was a passion with them, and upon success in its pursuit, they chiefly depended for subsistence. The public feasts which followed the close of the hunt or predatory excursion, were always characterized by intemperance, riot, strife and carnage. The heroic deeds of their ancestors, and the praises of their gods, were on these occasions celebrated with the accompaniment of rude music by the Bards, a privileged class, and whose office being considered sacred, was held in high esteem. The spirit of liberty appears to have strongly animated them as a nation, for though divided into various tribes, each ruled over by a military chief, who was probably chosen by popular acclamation, rather than ruling by hereditary right, and though they were continually at war with each other, yet on a threatened danger to the nation, mutual jealousies and animosities were laid aside, the tribes acted as one body under the leadership of some distinguished chief, to repel the common danger, and returned when it had passed to their separate state of independence. The Druids, who were at once their legislators, priests, and philosophers, ruled over them with absolute sway, and they exercised their authority not only in the severe penalties they inflicted in this world, but in their assumption of power, decreeing indefinite punishment in the next. Their religion was gross superstition, the heavenly bodies, the ocean, rocks, mountains, and various creatures in nature, were made objects of worship, and human victims were often sacrificed on their bloody altars.

The population at the time of the invasion has been calculated at 760,000. A rude kind of money of brass or rings formed of iron was in use. Cæsar in both his expeditions is supposed to have embarked at Calais or Boulogne.

ENGLAND and WALES, at the time of the Roman invasion, was divided into 17 States.

I. DUROTRIGES—Dorsetshire.
II. ATTREBATII—Berks.
III. BELGÆ — Somerset, Wiltshire, I. of Wight, Hants.
IV. REGNI—Surrey, Sussex.
V. DAMNONII—Cornwall, Devon
VI. TRINOBANTES—Essex, Middlesex.
VII. ICENI—Suffolk, Norfolk, Hunts, Cambridge.
VIII. CANTII—Kent.
IX. DOBUNI—Gloucester, Oxford
X. CATYEUCHLANI—Beds, Bucks,
XI. CORITANI — Northampton, Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby.
XII. CORNAVII—Salop, Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, Cheshire.
XIII. SILURES—S. Wales.
XIV. DEMETÆ—Caermarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke.
XV. ORDOVICES—N. Wales.
XVI. BRIGANTES—From Humber to Tees.
XVII. OTADENI—From the Tees to the Tyne.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—B.C. **55.** Julius Cæsar, having failed to induce the British Princes to enter into an alliance with the Romans, landed near Dover,* defeated, and compelled them to sue for peace. The Britons took advantage soon after, of the dispersion of the Roman fleet by a storm, and recommenced hostilities, but they were again defeated, and the victorious Roman General returned with his army to the continent.

B.C. **54.** Cæsar, with a fleet of 800 ships, made a second descent, defeated the Britons at the Stour, advanced as far as St. Albans, and imposed a tribute of £3000. The submission of Cassibelan and the princes of South Britain, with the delivery to him of hostages, enabled Cæsar to again embark his forces and return to the continent to prosecute his ambitious views of imperial power.

B.C. **53** to A.D. **46.** A period of 98 years, during which the Britons were unmolested, the Romans being engaged in civil wars.

B.C. **23.** The first coin made in Britain, in the reign of Cunobeline.

A.D. **40.** The Britons were alarmed at the assembling of a large army by Caligula on the coast of Gaul, but the intention to invade resulted only in the Emperor making himself ridiculous, and his returning to Rome without ever touching the shores of Britain.

46. Plautius, a Roman General, landed in Kent, and advanced to Oxfordshire, where he defeated Caractacus in three successive battles.

49. Claudius Cæsar, the fifth Roman Emperor, subdued great part of the island, and acquired thereby the title of Britannicus.

50. London was fortified by the Romans.

51. Caractacus bravely defended his country for seven years, against the Romans, led by Octavius, but was finally defeated, and being delivered up by the Queen of the Brigantes (Yorkshire) to whom he had fled for protection, was carried captive with his wife and family to Rome.*

59. Paulinus, in despair of reconciling the Britons to the laws and institutions of the Romans, so long as the Druids maintained their influence over the minds of their superstitious votaries, destroyed the Druidical temples and groves in the Isle of Anglesea.

60. The Christian religion supposed to have been introduced into Britain in the reign of the Emperor Nero.

61. Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, having been brutally treated by the officers of the Emperor Nero, incited the Britons to revolt.* After slaughtering 70,000 Romans, she was defeated by Paulinus, and poisoned herself to escape falling into his power.

78. Julius Agricola was made Governor in Britain. He completed the reduction of Anglesea, and in 83 subjected and formed South Britain into a province, to which he gave the benefit of *Roman laws*, language, architecture, habits and customs; and aft

wards at the Grampian Hills in North Britain defeated the Britons under Galgacus, in their last effort for the recovery of their liberties.

84. Agricola's fleet sailed northwards from Sandwich, and by circumnavigating Britain, first discovered it to be an island. His fleet subdued the Orkney Isles. Under that able General and judicious Governor, the Roman dominion in Britain reached its highest point.

84. Agricola built a chain of forts from the Clyde to the Forth, as a security against the Caledonians, and which proved afterwards of great service in the erection of Hadrian's wall in 121, which extended from Solway Firth to the mouth of the Tyne.

88. The Caledonians made incursions into Britain for booty, and before they retired, destroyed some of the boundary forts.

117. The Emperor Hadrian landed in Britain.

180. The Bishopric of Llandaff founded by Dubritius, who was also the first bishop.

205. A dreadful earthquake in Wales.

207. 50,000 of the Roman troops died of pestilence.

208. Severus replaced Hadrian's wall of earth with one of stone. Its height was twelve feet, its breadth at the foundation from six to nine feet. It had 81 castles and 330 castelets or turrets. In front was a ditch eleven feet broad. Portions of this stupendous erection still exist near Housestead, Northumberland, which attest the great magnitude of the work. Severus repulsed the Caledonians, and for 70 years after nothing is known of the affairs of Britain.

212. Gold and silver first introduced into Scotland.—The Scotch embraced the Christian faith.

270. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, walled the city of London.—Constantine* (afterwards the Great), born at York. His mother was the Empress Helena.

276. Wines first made in Britain.

283. The Christians in Britain suffered severely from the tenth general persecution inflicted under the Emperor Diocletian.*

284. Carausius was proclaimed Emperor in Britain. Scotland was bestowed by him upon the Picts, in return for their assistance. As the Picts are not mentioned in history till this period, an opinion is entertained that they were Caledonians, who had adopted the manners of their conquerors, without, however, entirely casting off their ancient customs. Many continued the practice of painting their bodies after their subjugation.

303. St. Alban, who is regarded as the first British martyr who died for the Christian faith, was beheaded at Verulam, now St. Alban's.

314. Three British bishops were deputed to the Council of Arles *in France, called by* Constantine the Great to consider the Arian *heresy.*

337. Constantinus, who succeeded Constantine the Great in Britain, having made aggressions upon his brother Constans' territory, was defeated and slain, and Constans became ruler. His vices soon alienated from him the affection of his subjects, and ultimately Magnentius, a Gaul of British extraction, deprived him of his life in 340, and assumed the kingly power. A contest of three years for possession of the throne, with Constantius the youngest son of Constantine the Great, ended in the death, by his own hand, of the usurper.

346. Constantius erected a Court of Confiscation in Britain.

347. Corn was exported from Britain into Germany to supply the garrisons of that country.

360. The Scots (immigrants from Ireland) began to constitute a kingdom, and trouble Britain; which was at the same time harassed by the Picts and Saxons. The danger was still further augmented through the withdrawal by Maximus, the Roman General in Britain, of the British youth to the continent, to assist him in his attempt at usurpation. His defeat involved the destruction of the flower of the British youth.

393. The Northern Britons, aware of the decline of the Roman power, joined the Picts in an effort to expel the Romans from the island.

428. The Emperor Honorius, unable in the distracted state of the Roman Empire, to provide further assistance, released the Britons from their allegiance, and the Romans withdrew from Britain, 473 years from the first invasion of the island by Julius Cæsar.

441. The Britons sought assistance from the Romans, who were unable to send them succours.

The reduction of the island of Britain by the Romans was a much greater source of benefit and advantage to the conquered than to the conquerors, as it led to the extinction of Druidical worship; the introduction of Christianity; the opening up of internal communications, by the construction of roads; the division of the country into provinces; the erection of fortresses; the establishment of municipal corporations; and the liberty which was extended to the people, in granting them the choice of their magistrates and councils, and entrusting them with the care of the corporate property, the public worship, the police and even a share of judicial power.

The eagle was the ensign of the Romans. The letters S. P. Q. R. on the Roman ensign, signify "*Senatus Populus Que Romanus*"—The Senate and People of Rome. The axes in the centre of bundles of sticks (shewn in Plate I. of the Chronological Pictures), were the fasces carried by the lictors before the magistrates, and were emblematic of unity and strength.

EMINENT PERSONS.—ROMANS.—Julius Cæsar, the renowned Roman General, and afterwards Emperor.

Claudius Cæsar, Emperor; Plautius, his General.

Suetonius Paulinus, a Roman General of great courage, conduct and sternness.

*Julius Agricola, a consummate soldier and governor. He was the father-in-law of Caius Cornelius Tacitus, the celebrated Roman historian, philosopher and poet.

Hadrian, Severus, Caracalla.

Constantine the Great, Emperor of Rome, and Founder of Constantinople: he became sole head over the Eastern and Western Empires; was converted to Christianity, and established it in his vast dominions; he was courageous, just, and zealous, but his character was stained by cruelty.

Maximus, Bishop of Verulam, now St. Alban's.

*Helena, the mother of Constantine: she merited and obtained from her son respect and honour. At the age of 80 she went to Palestine, and assisted in the foundation of religious houses.

BRITONS.—*Caractacus, King of the Silures (the country of South Wales).

*Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni.

Cassibelan, the Chief chosen by the Britons to lead them against the Romans.

Galgacus, the last General of the Ancient Britons.

THE SAXON HEPTARCHY.

463—627.

The Seven Saxon Kingdoms.

I. KENT. 455–805.
II. SOUTH SAXONS. 477—754. Sussex, Surrey.
III. WEST SAXONS. 521—800. Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Berks, Somerset, Wilts, Hants.
IV. E. SAXONS. 527 — 746. Middlesex, Essex, Herts.
V. NORTHUMBERLAND. 547—800. Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland.
VI. E. ANGLES. 571 — 792. Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Isle of Ely.
VII. MERCIA. 584 — 828. Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Oxford, Nottingham, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, Hertford.

THE ANGLO-SAXONS.—From the time of the departure of the Romans to the landing of the Saxons, a period of about twenty years, several ineffectual attempts to establish a monarchy were made by the Britons. Dethronement and murder succeeded every effort, till Vortigern, a prince of the Damnonii (inhabitants of Devon and Cornwall) was elected the sole sovereign of South Britain. That Prince, finding himself unable to repel the formidable incursions of the Caledonians, sought, with the concurrence of his subjects, the assistance of the Saxons, a warlike people who inhabited the north-west of Germany.

The tribes which inhabited the north of Germany, a brave people, who from their strength and valour were formidable to the nations around them, were anciently known as the Suevi, but afterwards by the names of the Saxons, the Jutes, and the Angles. They had attained that degree of civilization, which equally removed them from the grossness of barbarism, and preserved them from the effeminating effects of luxury. Their national character, and the crowded population of their country, led them to undertake with avidity any enterprise which afforded prospect of success. As a nation they were high spirited, jealous of their liberties, and ever ready to sacrifice their lives in maintaining them. Peace was detested by them; war was their object and delight; martial achievements were the theme of their songs; military heroes the objects of their idolatrous worship; while superstition (which however was not with them a slavish yoke), with its cruel rites, increased the ferocity of their character. Their enterprises were not confined to the land, but in well-rigged ships they launched

forth upon the sea on their piratical adventures. Their personal appearance was said to have been most attractive, their forms and countenances beautiful. The female sex was held in great honour, and valour was ever ready to pay homage to beauty in the forests of Germany. Among the females great evidences of refinement in dress and manners were to be found.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—449. The two brothers, Hengist and Horsa, landed with a body of Saxons at Abbesfleet, in the Isle of Thanet. Vortigern took them into his service, and sent them against the Caledonians, whom they defeated near Stamford, and compelled to retire further northward.

450. Sixteen ships conveying reinforcements, composed of Saxons, Danes, and Angles, arrived. Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, accompanied them. Vortigern, struck with her beauty,* married her, and in consideration conferred upon her father the Kingdom of Kent.

451-2. The Saxons drove the Picts into the north part of the island, and increased their own power in the south, by the introduction of large numbers of their countrymen. Octa, the brother of Hengist, and his son Ebusa, were among them.

454 to **465.** Vortigern, under compulsion, admitted Vortimer, his son, to a share of regal power, by which act he deprived himself of all authority. The Britons, jealous of the increasing power of the Saxons, made war against them, and under the conduct of Vortimer prolonged the struggle for some years. In the course of it Horsa was slain, and Catigern, the brother of Vortimer, fell by the hand of Hengist. Only transient success attended the efforts of the Britons, and they were ultimately discomfited. Intestine divisions weakened them, and they were obliged to retire to Wales and Holland. The animosity was terminated by the division of the kingdom.

466. War again broke out. The celebrated Prince Arthur, King of Cornwall and Devon (then fourteen years of age), took part in it.

475. Vortimer was poisoned by Rowena, his mother-in-law, at the instigation of Hengist. He was buried at Lincoln.

476. Vortigern and 300 British nobles were treacherously murdered by Hengist at an entertainment to which he invited them.*

476. Stonehenge is, by some, supposed to have been erected by Ambrosius to commemorate the murder of Vortigern and his nobles. Others conceive it to have been a druidical temple. Hengist and Horsa both signify horse, in Saxon; and upon Hengist obtaining the kingdom of Kent, the horse was adopted as the arms of the kingdom, and is still those of the county.

477. The murder of the British nobles rendered Hengist odious to the people. The inhabitants in their hatred, retired to other parts, and left his country without a population. This want he

supplied from Germany, but the landing of the Saxons was not effected without difficulty. After a series of conflicts, the intruders established themselves on the sea coast, and were called South Saxons, and their country Sussex.

The locality of the East Saxons was known as Essex; and the country between Essex and Sussex was called Middlesex. Kent retained its ancient name.

488. Hengist died detested for his treachery, and deserted by his people, after reigning in Kent thirty-three years.

490 to **512.** Arthur defeated the Northern Saxons, and gained other advantages. Though compelled to retire to London before Porta, a Saxon, who landed at Portsmouth with great numbers, he soon after defeated Cerdic, near Boston, and gained victories near Gainsford and Bath.

495. From Cerdic, who landed in this year, descended the kings of England, in the male line to Edward the Confessor, and in the female line to the present family.

520. The Bishopric of St. David's founded by Arthur.

521. The West Saxon Kingdom founded by Cerdic, who was crowned at Winchester, twenty-three years after his arrival in Britain.

527. Erchenwin assumed kingly power over the East Saxons. Multitudes of Angles settled on the eastern coast and constituted the East Angles. Cerdic gave battle to Arthur, defeated him, and in 530 subdued the Isle of Wight and cruelly destroyed the inhabitants.

547. Ida, an Angle, landed at Flamborough, and became the first King of Northumberland.

560. The Bishopric of St. Asaph founded by Kentiger, a Scot; who was also the first Bishop.

584. Crida, a Saxon chief, forced the British into Cambria, and founded Mercia, the last of the seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy.

585. The Saxons changed the name of Cambria into Wales, and called the kingdoms they had founded, by the name of England—Angle-land.

597. Augustine landed in Britain with forty missionaries from Rome, and preached Christianity to Ethelbert.*

602. The British Bishops refused to acknowledge the supremacy of Rome,* or submit to the observances imposed.

604. St. Paul's Cathedral and the Bishoprics of London and Rochester, founded by Ethelbert; that of Bath and Wells, by Iva, King of the West Saxons.—Augustine, Archbishop of Canterbury, died.

605. A Court of Chancery in existence.

611. St. Peter's Church, and Abbey of Westminster, founded by Sebert, King of the East Saxons.

627. Coife, a heathen high-priest, embraced Christianity. To evince his contempt for the old superstition, he mounted a stately war horse, and hurled a lance against the heathen temple.*

635. The Pope acknowledged the power of the British Bishops to elect to the Archbishoprics of Canterbury and York without applying to Rome.

669. Latin, Greek, arithmetic, music, astronomy, and divinity, taught at a school at Cricklade.

674. Glass brought into England by Benedict, a monk.

713. The worshipping of images introduced into England.

729. The Scriptures directed to be read in monasteries, and the Lord's Prayer and Creed taught in the Saxon tongue.

741. A Canon made against the drunkenness of the Clergy.

758. Organs first introduced into divine worship in England.

During the Heptarchy, no less than thirty English Saxon Kings and Queens resigned their crowns, and retired into monastic solitude.

The period which intervened between 627 and 833 does not embrace any political or military incident worth recording. The struggles of ambitious chiefs, the sufferings of the ancient inhabitants, and the ignorance and superstition which pervaded all classes, are alone to be met with; while all accounts are so interwoven with fable, and so dependent upon the veracity of credulous monks, who were the only historians, that little value is to be attached to the transactions they profess to record.

EMINENT PERSONS.—* Augustine, Prior of the Convent of St. Augustine's, at Rome.

This was not the great *Augustine. Augustine the Great was Bishop of Hippo in Africa, and died in* 430.

Prince Arthur, King of Cornwall and Devon. His history is interwoven with romance.

Vortigern, elected to be sovereign of South Britain after the departure of the Romans.

Hengist, a Saxon Chief, who boasted a lineal descent from Woden, a Saxon god, and their supreme divinity.

Cerdic, a Saxon General, and ancestor of the female line of the present royal family of England.

*Gildas, surnamed the Wise, a British ecclesiastic and historian. He was a monk in the Abbey of Glastonbury.

*Bede, or Beda, surnamed the Venerable, an English Monk, author of an Ecclesiastical History of England.

This celebrated Ecclesiastic was born in 673, *and died* 735, *a period*
torially illustrated in the Chronological Pictures,

being entirely devoid of interest or instruction. Rather, however, than omit so distinguished a character, a single departure has been made from Chronological accuracy.

*Benedict, the founder of the first religious order in the west.

*Wilfrid, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Shields with their Armorial Bearings shewn in the Chronological Pictures.

Kent.	Sussex.	East Anglia.
A White Horse.	*Six Martlets.*	*Three Crowns.*

Northumberland.	Mercia.	Essex.	Wessex.
Lion.	*Cross.*	*Three Sabres.*	*Griffin.*

MONARCHS BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

THE ANGLO-SAXON MONARCHY.

833—1002.

	Began to Reign. A.D.	Reigned Years.		Began to Reign. A.D.	Reigned Years.
Egbert . . .	827	10	Edmund I. .	940	6
Ethelwolf . .	838	20	Edred . .	946	9
Ethelbald . .	857	3	Edwy . . .	955	4
Ethelbert . .	860	6	Edgar . .	959	16
Ethelred I. . .	866	5	Edward II. .	975	3
Alfred . . .	872	29	Ethelred II. .	978	37
Edward the Elder	901	24	Edmund II. .	1016	1
Athelstan . .	925	15			

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—The seven kingdoms of the Heptarchy, unequal as they were in power and extent, did not long remain separate. Jealousy and ambition were incentives to strife, the weaker succumbed, and ultimately all were merged iuto one kingdom under the rule of Egbert, King of Wessex.

833. The Danes who were the next invaders, had appeared in 787, but it was not till this year that they landed in sufficient force to contest the possession of the island. They at first maintained their ground, but Egbert, in a second battle,* routed and drove them from the shores.

838. Egbert died. Ethelwulf, who had been a monk, succeeded his father; in 841, he resigned to Athelstan, his natural son, Kent, Essex, Sussex and Surrey, but reserved the sovereignty of the kingdom of Wessex.

845. The Danes met with repulses this year.

851. The apprehended attacks of the Danes inspired such fear, that the Wednesday of each week was set apart by the Saxons for public prayer to implore divine assistance against their persevering and persecuting enemies.

855. Ethelwulf made a most liberal grant to the Clergy. Rebuilt the English college in Rome, and voluntarily undertook the annual payment of a sum of money. The reason assigned by the conspirators for their act in dethroning the King, was his having given the name and authority of Queen to his French wife, "and openly eaten with her at table," contrary to the laws of the kingdom of Wessex, which had abolished the queenly dignity.

In this year Ethelwulf visited Rome with his son Alfred. In France he married a French princess only twelve years old, which act drove

his son Ethelbald into rebellion, and deprived the king of his dominions. He died in 857.

856.—Ethelwulf, leaving his kingdom to Ethelbert, and in reversion to Ethelred and Alfred, is the first instance of our kings disposing of their dominions by will.

Ethelbald reigned two and a half years.

860. Ethelbert, during his reign, was continually engaged with the Danes, whose thirst for plunder he sought to allay by gifts of money.

866. In Ethelred's reign, the contest continued. He gained many advantages over his enemies, but at last died from a wound in battle.

871. A great plague.

872. Alfred the Great was twenty-two years old on his accession. He was compelled at once to take the field against the Danes, with whom he fought seven battles in the same year. Varied success attended him, but the increasing strength of his enemies at length forced him, in 877, to retire in disguise, and to take service as a shepherd in the Isle of Athelney.

878. Alfred, disguised as a harper,* ascertained the careless security of the Danes. He collected his friends, defeated and compelled the Danish King and his chiefs to be baptized, and entered into a treaty with them by which they were to leave Wessex, but retain East Anglia and part of Mercia.

879. Alfred built Shaftesbury.

881. The Welsh princes did homage to Alfred.

886. The foundation of our naval power was laid by Alfred building ships for the security of our coasts. He also sent out ships to discover a north-east passage. A regular militia was also established by him for the defence of the kingdom. He rebuilt London, and revived learning in the University of Oxford. At the commencement of his reign, the kingdom lay buried in ignorance, hardly a layman could read English; or a priest understood Latin.

890. Alfred introduced building with brick and stone. The division of time by wax candles, marked by lines, denoting the hours, was also used, and lanterns invented for making them burn steadily. Alfred fought fifty-six pitched battles with the Danes. He made it obligatory on the nobles to instruct their children, and fostered learning by making its possession essential to the obtaining office. He is said to be the first English monarch who conferred the order of Knighthood, which he did upon his grandson Athelstan. Alfred summoned to London his great council, consisting of Bishops, Earls, Aldermen, and Thanes twice a year, to deliberate on the welfare of the realm; formed a body of laws the very year he died, which were afterwards used by Edward the Confessor. The survey

of England which he made, served as a model for the Doomsday Book of William the Conqueror.

893. The Danes returned, but Alfred had prepared a fleet to meet them, and this effected a peace.

897. A plague ravaged the land for three years. The Danes made their way up the Thames, and built a fortress at Ware. Alfred turned the course of the River Lea, which left their ships dry, and forced them to remove.

901. Alfred died at Farringdon, in Berkshire, in the fifty-third year of his age. Edward, his eldest son, succeeded, and had to maintain his power against his cousin, Ethelwald, who aspired to the crown.

Edward was surnamed the Elder, from being the first of that name who sat on the throne of England.

925. Athelstan succeeded. His career was a victorious one. He defeated Danes, Welsh, and a confederate force of Britons, Scots, Irish, and northern adventurers, but exercised clemency. His paramount authority entitles him to be considered virtually as the first King of England.

937. A severe frost began December 22nd, and lasted 120 days.

938. Athelstan pledged his dagger in the Church of Beverley previous to a battle with the confederate forces, and after the victory redeemed it with a grant of valuable privileges.

939. Athelstan caused portions of the Bible to be translated into Saxon. For the encouragement of commerce, a law was passed, creating every merchant who had made three voyages, a thane or a noble.

940. Edmund, his brother, succeeded, and to secure peace, agreed to divide the kingdom with Anlaff. He was stabbed by Leof, an outlaw who had returned from banishment.

944. On the re-building of Croyland Abbey, Lincolnshire, there were set up the first tuneable bells in England.

946. Edred, sixth son of Edward. In this reign Northumberland was finally subdued. Edmund decreed that whoever robbed or stole anything should be put to death.

955. The reign of Edwy was noted for opposition to the monks, and the banishment of Dunstan, who assumed intolerable authority.

959. Edgar, surnamed the Peaceable, was liberal and devoted to the monks. He increased the Navy, and lived in splendour. To extirpate the wolves which infested Wales, he changed the tribute of money paid by the Welsh into an annual tribute of 300 wolves' heads.

960. Severe laws were made by Edgar to punish corrupt magistrates. He also enacted one to restrain excessive drinking.

[illegible] *rd II. the Martyr*'s reign was closed by his murder, [illegible] *'s step-mother*, Elfrida.

978. Ethelred II. had soon to encounter the Danes. He bribed them to depart, till repeated and exorbitant demands, induced the king to order a general massacre, in which perished Gunhilda,* sister of the King of Norway, her children and husband. The Danes in revenge, so ravaged the island, that the power of the Saxons was destroyed, and ultimately the Danes took possession of the whole kingdom.

982. A great part of London, including the King's palace, was destroyed by fire. A great mortality succeeded.

989. The figures in arithmetic, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, called the Arabic numerals, first introduced into England from Arabia.

EMINENT PERSONS.—Egbert, an accomplished prince, and the first King of all England. He acquired the arts of war and government at the court of Charlemagne.

*Alfred was great in war, but greater still in peace. His public character is celebrated; in private life he was most mild and amiable, serene and cheerful in temper, affable, kind, and merciful; well formed and dignified in aspect. He divided the twenty-four hours into equal parts: one devoted to the service of God, another to public affairs, and the third to rest and recreation.

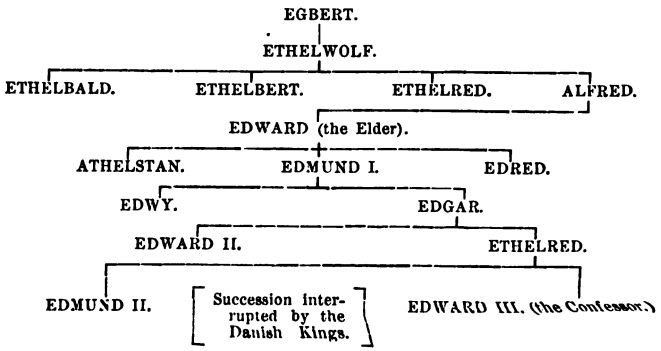
*Athelstan. A warlike and politic monarch.

Princess Ethelfleda, the sister of King Edward, greatly celebrated for her wisdom, courage, and conduct.

Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury; an accomplished but ambitious prelate and statesman, who assumed as much power in temporal as in spiritual affairs.

Guy, Earl of Warwick, who is said to have slain in combat, Colebrand, a Danish giant.

GENEALOGY OF THE ANGLO-SAXON KINGS.



1033. Canute set out to enforce homage from the Scots: the dispute was compromised. He visited Rome, and on his return erected the Church of St. Edmund's, in Suffolk. In 1036 he died at Shaftesbury, and was buried at Winchester.

1036. Harold met with opposition from his brother Hardicanute, but was crowned at Oxford.*

1037. Alfred, the son of Ethelred, landed with his mother Emma, to claim the crown. Earl Godwin murdered Alfred, and Emma was exiled. Harold died in 1039.

1039. Hardicanute was King of Denmark when invited to the English throne. As soon as his coronation was over, he manifested a vindictive spirit in the treatment of the dead body of his brother Harold, which he subjected to the greatest indignities.

1040. A tax levied to defray the expenses of the Danish fleet.

1041. A second tax, amounting to £29,029, and another of £11,048, imposed.—The imposition of this burdensome tax caused an insurrection in Worcestershire: the king commanded the county to be laid waste.—Hardicanute received Prince Edward kindly, and permitted the conviction of the murderer of his brother Alfred. Presents to the king succeeded, however, in defeating the execution of the sentence. Hardicanute died suddenly of gluttonous excess* at the marriage feast of a Danish noble, and his death severed the connection between the crowns of England and Denmark. A great scarcity of food, and mortality among the cattle prevailed on the death of Hardicanute, and postponed the ceremony of Edward's coronation.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*Sweyn, King of Denmark and of England.

Ethelred II., surnamed the Unready, for his want of vigour and capacity.

*Canute, surnamed the Great, King of Denmark, by inheritance, and of England by conquest. The authority thus obtained he administered wisely and justly.

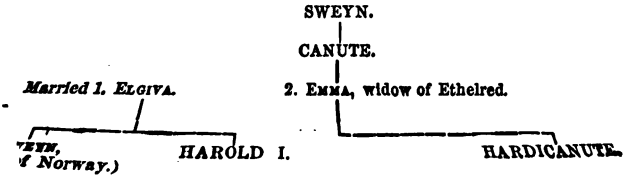
Harold I., surnamed Harefoot, from his swiftness in walking and running.

*Emma, Queen of Ethelred.

Earl Godwin, a powerful Anglo-Saxon Lord, and Earl of Kent. His estates, swallowed by inundations of the sea, are now denominated the Goodwin Sands.

Edmund II., surnamed Ironside, from his prodigious strength.

GENEALOGY OF THE ANGLO-DANISH KINGS.



SAXON LINE RESTORED.

1041—1066.

	Began to Reign. A.D.	Reigned Years.
Edward III., surnamed the Confesssor .	1041	25
Harold II., son of Godwin, Earl of Kent .	1066	1

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1041. Edward, surnamed the Confessor, was the seventh son of Ethelred; and his accession, through the interest of Earl Godwin and the gift of Hardicanute, restored to the nation their line of Saxon kings.

1043. Emma, the king's mother, was suspected of immoral conduct, and by her son's command deprived of all her possessions, and made to undergo the fiery ordeal.

1045. Sweyn, the banished son of Earl Godwin, troubled the English coast, and afterwards returned to Flanders.

1048. Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, the husband of the king's sister, arrived in England, and undermined Earl Godwin in the king's favour.

1049. Many farms and great quantities of corn destroyed by the wild fire, or, as it was termed, the wood fire.

1051. A famine raged, and a contagious distemper spread among men and cattle.—The king received a visit* from William, Duke of Normandy, his former protector, to whom he paid great attention, and it was on that occasion that a promise was said to have been made to him of the English crown. Edward remitted the tax of Danegelt, which for thirty-eight years had formed a considerable portion of the king's income. The clergy alone had been exempted from the tax.

1052. Earl Godwin landed twice from Flanders, and laid some places under contribution. His power increased, and an accommodation was agreed upon by the dismissal from the king's court of the Norman favourites.*

1053. Earl Godwin died whilst sitting with the king—choked, it was said, protesting innocence of the murder of the king's brother.

1054. Macbeth, King of Scotland, deposed, through the united powers of Macduff, and Seward, Earl of Northumberland.

1055. Edward took into great favour Harold, the son of Earl Godwin.

1057. The king sent to Hungary for his nephew,* son of Edmund Ironside. His right of succession was questioned, from a doubt as to his legitimacy. He died soon after his arrival, leaving one son, named Edgar Atheling.

1058. Edward the Confessor was the first king who professed to cure the disease called the Evil, by the touch.

1060. Waltham Cross and Lincoln Cathedral built.

1062. Harold's hopes of obtaining the crown revived on the death of the king's nephew. He demanded the hostages given the king by his father. Edward referred him to the Duke of Normandy, who, under compulsion, bound him by oath* to forward his own designs upon the English throne.

1063. Earl Harold drove the Welsh into their fastnesses, and compelled them to sue for peace.

1064. The building of the present Cathedral of Exeter was commenced.

1065. The first charter of privileges, to which the Great Seal of England was attached, was granted on the rebuilding of Saint Peter's Church, Westminster. Edward convoked a general assembly of the nation. He caused the Saxon laws and customs to be written in Latin, which collection was called the Laws of Edward the Confessor. He also aided in the subsequent compilation of the Doomsday Book. His Norman education influenced his after life in the introduction of the French language and customs, and in raising to the highest appointments in Church and State the natives of that Duchy.

1066. Edward the Confessor died, after a reign of twenty-three years, and was buried at Westminster.* The combined influence of the clergy and the friends of the powerful noble, together with his great popularity, enabled the second son of Earl Godwin to be crowned at Oxford, Harold II. His claim, derived from an asserted promise of Edward, was doubtful, as the Confessor had appointed William, Duke of Normandy, his successor; and to this arrangement Harold, as well as the nobility, were sworn. The king's prowess and activity were soon called into activity in defending himself against an invasion from Norway, and from his own brother, with the exiled Duke of Northumberland. A complete victory succeeded one of the most bloody battles on record. Four days after, Harold was called upon to oppose the invasion of the Duke of Normandy; he encountered him at Hastings, and in a great battle Harold was slain. He was buried on the beach, but subsequently his remains were deposited in the church of Waltham, which he had founded.—It is said that fifty years after, the spot where Harold fought the battle with the Normans was still whitened with the bones of the slain.

A great comet appeared in 1066.

The continual wars in which the Saxons were engaged with the Danes greatly retarded the progress of the useful arts. Literature was in its infancy. The scarcity of parchment, the few who were ' write, and books being all in manuscript, made them scarce ar, and confined them to royal libraries. The only charac-

ters they had to express numbers prior to the introduction and use of the Arabic numerals were the Roman letters M. D. C. V. I. Arithmetic was pronounced by Aldhelm, a learned Saxon, to be a study almost too difficult for the mind of man. In bravery, the Saxon race could compete with the Danes, and they were a more civilised and social people. In dress and language they resembled each other. Very little encouragement was given by the Danes to learning.

The present names of the day of the week are derived from the names of idols worshipped by the Saxons. Each idol had its own peculiar daeg or day set apart for adoration, thus—

Sun daeg SUNDAY.	Moon daeg MONDAY.	Tuisco daeg TUESDAY.	Woden daeg WEDNESDAY.
Thor daeg THURSDAY.	Friga daeg FRIDAY.	Seaters daeg SATURDAY.	

EMINENT PERSONS.—*Edward the Confessor. The title Confessor was conferred on Edward by Pope Alexander III., about a century after the king's death.

*Harold II., the last of the Saxon kings, a bold and brave monarch.

Leofwin and Gurf, brothers to Harold.

Edgar Atheling, the rightful heir to the crown upon the death of Edward the Confessor, but a weak prince, who easily yielded to William the Conqueror.

Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Tosti, Earl of Northumberland.

*Earl Godwin, the father of Harold II., the most powerful noble of his time.

Leofric, Duke of Mercia.

See GENEALOGICAL TABLE, *p.* 15.

NORMAN SOVEREIGNS.

WILLIAM I.

(CALLED THE CONQUEROR.)

1066—1087.

He was the illegitimate son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, by a damsel of Falaise. He married Matilda, daughter of the Earl of Flanders, by whom he had four sons—Robert, Richard, William, and Henry; also five daughters—Cicely, Constance, Adela (who was wife of Stephen, Count of Blois), Adeliza, and Agatha.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1066. William, Duke of Normandy, under the pretext of an alleged bequest to him of the English crown by Edward the Confessor, determined upon invading England, in order to assert his claims by force of arms. In September, during the absence of Harold in the north, he landed at Pevensey,* in Sussex, with about 30,000 chosen troops. Sixteen days after, a decisive battle was fought near Hastings,* in which Harold was slain by an arrow, which pierced his eye. Having received the submission of Edgar Atheling* and some Saxon chiefs, William was crowned on Christmas Day, in Westminster Abbey.

1067. Placing the strongholds of the kingdom in the hands of Normans, he visited the Continent, but was recalled by Saxon insurrection and conspiracy.

1068. Edgar Atheling fled to Scotland with his mother and two sisters, and soon after, Margaret, his eldest sister, was married to Malcolm III., the Scottish king.—A war of extermination against the Saxons ravaged the country for seven years; many fled the kingdom, and their lands were divided by William amongst his Norman followers. He also enacted a law, by which a bell was rung every night at eight o'clock, when the English were obliged to put out their fires and lights with a *couvre-feu*, or cover-fire,* hence the appellation, Curfew-bell.*

1070. Westminster School founded, and schools established throughout the kingdom in connection with all the cathedrals and monasteries. The improvements in music (which led to the present system) introduced by Guido of Arezzo, an Italian.

1073. Hereward, a Saxon chief, made a stand against William in the Isle of Ely. Being betrayed by the monks, he submitted, and his possessions were restored to him. He was the last English leader who struggled for the independence of his country.

1074. A Bull issued by Pope Gregory VII. against the marriage and investiture of priests.

1079. William passed over to the Continent to suppress the revolt of his son Robert, whom he had appointed Regent of Normandy. During a sally from the castle of Gerberoi, the latter wounded and unhorsed his father, when, discovering him by his voice, he begged pardon on his knees, and it was granted.

Justices of the Peace and Sheriffs first appointed in England. —The Court of Exchequer established.

1080. The Tower of London gradually rose out of the house fortified by William for his first reception in London.

1085. *A large tract of land, about ninety miles in circumference, in the south of Hampshire, was, about this time, laid waste, and formed into a royal forest, which was called the New Forest. The inhabitants were most cruelly driven from their homes; and churches, villages, and hamlets were destroyed. Severe forest laws were enacted for the protection of the game.

1086. Doomsday Book, in which was registered* an account of all lands and property in England, was completed, after six years' labour.

1087. William invaded France. He took and burnt the city of Mantes, and while riding over the ruins his horse trod on some hot embers, and plunged violently; the king was severely injured by the pummel of the saddle, from the effect of which he died, at Rouen. After all his great conquests, the narrow spot of ground required for the interment of his body was at first denied, and only obtained by purchase. His cruelty and tyranny had excited universal detestation, yet he possessed great political and military talents, and an intimate knowledge of human nature.

It is generally supposed that the Jews first settled in England during this reign.—The tributes of Danegelt and Peter's Pence were renewed. The custom of feudal tenure was established, if not introduced, and the lands of the kingdom were divided into *Knight's fees*, by which the holder was under an obligation to serve the king, in his wars, with a certain number of armed followers. Several other liabilities were annexed.—The Norman became the language of the court and legal tribunals. The judicial authority of the Church was restricted to spiritual causes, and the custom of wager trial of battles, for deciding the truth of imputed crimes, was introduced, in the room of the Anglo-Saxon ordeal.—The Normans introduced a new style of architecture,* called the Anglo-Norman, distinguished by its massiveness, semi-circular arches, deeply recessed doorways, and small windows.

* *Symbolic representations in the Chronological Pictures.*—On one side are the arms of the Conqueror blazoned on a pear-shaped shield, and accompanied by the long-bow and cross-bow, to denote their introduction by the Normans. Beneath is the roll of Battle Abbey, founded by William in commemoration of his victory. It contained the names of four hundred and two knights who fought in his cause. On the other side appear the Norman long sword

and double-headed battle-axe, and a sheet of music referring to the invention of musical notes about this date. Beneath the Conqueror's portrait are exhibited the White Tower of London, as built by him, and the *couvre-feu* or Curfew-bell.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*Edgar Atheling was the rightful heir to the throne, but he was a weak and almost imbecile prince, and was easily compelled to yield to William.

*Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, was half-brother to William. He distinguished himself as a warrior and statesman, but was a cruel and rapacious man.

Stigand and Lanfranc, Archbishops of Canterbury.—St. Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester.

Hereward, surnamed by the poets "the hardy outlaw."

Earls Edwin and Morcar.

Fitzosbern, Earl of Hereford, to whom, with Odo, was confided the care of the kingdom during the king's absence in Normandy.

WILLIAM II.

(SURNAMED RUFUS, FROM THE RED COLOUR OF HIS HAIR.)

1087—1100.

He was the second son of William the Conqueror. He died unmarried.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS. — 1087. William, the second son of the Conqueror, hastening from Rouen, obtained the crown through the influence of Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, and secured its possession by pecuniary distribution and a solemn promise that he would govern the kingdom according to the laws.* Robert, his elder brother, was proclaimed Duke of Normandy, and some weeks after, at the instigation of Odo, excited an insurrection among the Anglo-Norman nobility, with a view to the throne of England. Rufus called in the aid of his English subjects, who fitted out cruizers to attack the enemy. These adventurers seem to have been the first to whom the name of privateers can be applied. Forgetful, however, of their loyalty, he, throughout his reign, cruelly harassed the English by extortions, and the savage laws he enacted with regard to the chase. He was also a grievous oppressor of the clergy.

1091. After various successes over Robert in Normandy, a treaty was concluded between the two brothers, but the terms were almost immediately infringed by Rufus.—In this year the wooden bridge of London was destroyed by a flood.

1092. The great rivers of England were frozen over.

1094. Robert, unable to obtain redress, sent his heralds to the En[illegible] denounce his brother as a perjured traitor.*

1095. A judicial combat was fought in presence of the king and of the whole court.* A council was held at Clermont, and the first Crusade or expedition to expel the Saracens from Palestine was preached throughout Europe by Peter the Hermit.

1096. The first Crusaders departed for Palestine.—Robert mortgaged the Dukedom of Normandy to Rufus, in order to raise money to enable him to join the Crusade.*

1097. Westminster Hall was built about this period. A wall was raised round the Tower, and London Bridge rebuilt of wood.

1099. Jerusalem, after a siege of two months, was taken by assault, with a prodigious slaughter of the garrison. The kingdom of Jerusalem was founded by Godfrey of Bouillon, and the order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem was instituted for the cure of the sick.

1100. Some lands on the coast of Kent, belonging to Earl Godwin, were swept away by the sea, now called Goodwin Sands.—The king was purposely or accidentally slain by an arrow, as he was hunting in the New Forest.* Tradition attributes the deed to Sir Walter Tyrrell, one of his courtiers.—William was bold and active, but dissolute, rapacious, and arbitrary.

**Symbolic representations in the Chronological Pictures.*—The armorial bearings of Rufus, and various weapons in use during this reign. Beneath his portrait are delineations of the crown and sword of state, and of Westminster Hall, which Rufus built. The flagellum, or whip of penance, the rosary, and roll of parchment adjoining the figure of Lanfranc, imply the spread of the monastic system.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*Robert, Duke of Normandy, surnamed Curt-hose, from his short boots, was the eldest son of the Conqueror. He was warlike and generous, but credulous and irresolute.

*Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, was celebrated for his learning, virtue, and political talents, and for his skill in architecture.

Ralf, surnamed Flambard, or the "Devouring Torch."—Anselm, the successor of Lanfranc in the Archbishopric of Canterbury.—Ethelwerd, a Saxon historian.

HENRY I.

(SURNAMED BEAUCLERC, ON ACCOUNT OF HIS LEARNING.)

1100—1135.

He married Maud, the daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland by Margaret, sister to Edgar Atheling, and had two children

William and Matilda. His second wife was a daughter of the Duke of Louvain.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1100. Henry, the Conqueror's youngest son, obtaining forcible possession of the late king's treasure at Winchester,* caused himself to be proclaimed king. His first public act was to grant a Charter, by which he abolished the Curfew and several other tyrannous enactments,* and to conciliate the English he promised "to restore the laws of King Edward as amended by his father." Robert, his brother, landing at Portsmouth to dispute the crown, a treaty was concluded, by which the duke was to content himself with Normandy, while Henry was to retain England.

1106. After various differences between the brothers, Robert was defeated and taken prisoner at Tenchebray, and Normandy was re-annexed to the crown of England. Robert, attempting to escape from Cardiff Castle, where he was confined, his eyes were put out.

1108. Henry directed that the measure of the elm or yard should be of uniform length throughout the kingdom, making his own arm the standard.

1109. The University of Cambridge is said to have been founded by Henry. The students at first assembled in a large barn.* He also patronized the University of Oxford, and built a palace in that town; and to him the City of London stands indebted for the charter on which the rights of its corporation are founded.

1119. A military order of monks was founded for the purpose of protecting the pilgrims to Jerusalem, and of defending that city against the infidels. These warlike monks were called Knights Templars.* They bound themselves by vows of chastity and poverty.—William, son of Robert, disputing the possession of Normandy, was defeated at Brenville.

1120. William, the only son of Henry, was drowned when returning from Normandy.* The ship in which he had embarked struck upon a rock. William, with a few others, leaped into a boat, and might, it is said, have escaped; but, hearing the screams of his natural sister, the Countess of Perché, who had been left on board the ship, he insisted upon making an effort to save her, and so many people then jumped into the boat that it was upset. The whole of the ship's company perished, except a butcher of Rouen.

1121. The first Arabian horse brought into England.

1123. Henry enclosed a large park at Woodstock, where he established a menagerie for wild beasts.

1124. William Fitz-Robert again defeated. He died at St. Omer, of a wound in his hand, in 1128.

1134. Robert died at Cardiff Castle, after a captivity of thirty *years.*

1135. The king, for the third time, compels the nobility to swear fealty to his daughter Matilda, and likewise to her new-born son Henry.*—Henry died at St. Denis, near Rouen, of a surfeit of lampreys. He was brave and vigilant, but faithless and crafty; rigorous in the execution of the laws, particularly those relating to the chase; a patron of learning, but an oppressor of his people.

Woollen manufactures were improved during this reign by a colony of Flemings, who had been driven from their own country by an inundation of the sea during the reign of William I.—Henry stationed them in a district called Ross, which had been taken from the Welsh.—A controversy took place between the king and clergy concerning the custom of homage.

A stone bridge was built at Bow, which was probably the first of the kind erected in England.

**The Symbolic illustrations in the Chronological Pictures* consist of an illuminated volume and rosary, to denote the increasing compilations of chronicles by the monks; the bearings and crown of England, and weapons then in use; and the staff, sword, rosary, and shield decorated with a red cross of a Knight Templar. The pen and book beneath the king's portrait allude to his scholarship.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*William of Malmesbury was a man of great learning. He wrote a general History of England, and several other works.

Geoffrey of Monmouth, the historian of Britain. His work abounds in fable.

Ingulphus, a Saxon writer, author of the "History of Croyland;" he died in 1109.

Florence of Worcester, author of a Chronicle; he died in 1119.

Archbishop Turpin, author of the History of Charlemagne and his twelve Peers.

STEPHEN,

(EARL OF BOULOGNE.)

1135—1154.

He was the son of Stephen, Earl of Blois, by Adela, daughter of the Conqueror. He married Maud, daughter of Mary of Scotland. Most of his sons died before him.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1135. Notwithstanding his oath of fealty to Matilda, Stephen hastened to seize the crown. He was assisted in his project by his brother. Assembling some of the barons and clergy at Oxford, where homage was done to him,* he, among other concessions, granted them permission to build castles—a privilege which they had not enjoyed in

former reigns—and by promising the people a redress of grievances and an observance of the laws of the Confessor, was at first very popular. The restraints, however, which he laid upon the barons sowed the seeds of rebellion.—A great fire in London; the bridge burnt down.

1139. Matilda, with a retinue of one hundred and forty knights, landed in England* to assert her claims. Robert, Earl of Gloucester, a natural son of the late king, placed himself at the head of her party. A calamitous civil war ensued.

1141. Stephen defeated near Lincoln, and sent in irons to Bristol. Matilda was then declared queen; but her imperious conduct excited general discontent, and, rejecting the petition of the Londoners for the restoration of the laws of King Edward, she fled their indignation by night.* The Earl of Gloucester being taken prisoner, his liberty was purchased by the release of Stephen.*

1142. The queen escapes from Oxford amid the snow of winter, by clothing herself and attendants in white, On a former occasion she had feigned herself dead, and was conveyed away in a hearse.

1146. At the council of Véselai, St. Bernard persuaded the king and nobility of France to enter on the second Crusade, which commenced in the year following.

1147. Canon or Ecclesiastical law was first introduced, and taught at Oxford.—Robert of Gloucester died.

1150. Distilling was first practised in Spain.

1152. Henry came to England to assert his mother's cause. The competitors met at Wallingford, where, across a narrow part of the Thames, a truce was agreed to,* and in the next year, at a council held at Winchester, a treaty was concluded by which it was agreed that Stephen should wear the crown during his life, and that Henry should succeed him.

1154. Stephen died at Dover. He was valiant, and more merciful than any of his Norman predecessors, but rash and impolitic.

Knights Errant seem to have originated from the calamitous events of this unhappy reign. Their professed object was the defence of the oppressed.—Upwards of a thousand castles were erected and strongly fortified during this reign. These castles not only enabled rebellious barons to set the royal power at defiance—they were the theatres of unutterable cruelties practised upon the people for the purpose of extortion.—Little was done towards the advancement of agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, the whole land being desolated with the horrors of civil war.

In this reign the pointed style of architecture first appears, mixed with the semi-circular.

[illegible]lic representations in the Chronological Pictures.—On

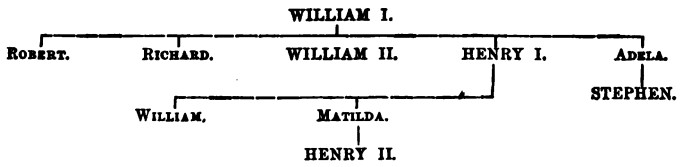
one side are seen the royal sceptre, crown, and cushion; on the other, a bishop's mitre and pastoral staff, to signify that Stephen's accession was aided by the intrigues of his brother Henry, Bishop of Winchester, and implying also the subsequent general defection of the clergy from his cause. Beneath the king's portrait are a shield blazoned with the Sagitarii, Stephen's device, and the battle-axe and two-handed sword used in his reign. The chain refers to his imprisonment.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*Henry, Bishop of Winchester, the brother of Stephen.

*Matilda, the daughter of Henry the First, had been married at an unusually early age to the Emperor of Germany; hence she is called the Empress. Upon his death, without leaving issue, she was married to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, to whom she bore sons, Henry, afterwards Henry the Second, being the eldest. She was high-minded and courageous, but haughty and indiscreet.

Robert Wace, a metrical chronicler; he wrote in Norman-French, which was the language of the upper classes.

GENEALOGY OF THE NORMAN KINGS.



PLANTAGENET SOVEREIGNS.

HENRY II.

1154—1189.

He was the eldest son of Matilda and of Geoffrey of Anjou, who was surnamed PLANTAGENET, from wearing a sprig of the plant *genista*, or broom, in his helmet. Henry retained his surname. He married Eleanor, Duchess of Aquitaine, by whom he had four sons. Richard and John survived him.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1154. Henry II. and Eleanor were crowned. Henry's first steps were those of a Reformer. He levelled the fortresses, dismissed the Flemish mercenaries of Stephen, and reformed the coinage.—Eleven hundred castles were destroyed.

1158. He laid claims to the Earldoms of Nantes and Toulouse. Collecting a great army against Raymond, Count of Toulouse, and Louis VII., he is believed to have introduced the practice of *scutage*—a commutation for military service in money.

1160. Pope Alexander restored peace between Henry and Louis.

1162. Becket, apparently against his will, was made Primate of England. From this period he contumaciously opposed all the king's measures for reducing the power of the clergy; but in 1164 he was compelled to sign a series of articles called the Constitutions of Clarendon,* by which the clergy, some of whom had of late committed the most atrocious crimes with impunity, were made subject to the civil courts for felony. Soon after, however, he repented of his compliance, and bade defiance to the king.* Subsequently, he sought an asylum in the Abbey of Pontigny, in Burgundy. During several succeeding years he continued at variance with the king, and was supported by the King of France and the Pope, by whose authority he laid the province of Canterbury under an interdict.

1163. The first prosecution took place in England on account of non-conformity to the Papal Creed established by law.—London Bridge rebuilt of wood by Peter, chaplain of Colechurch.

1170. Becket was restored to his See; but continuing refractory on many points, four knights, interpreting Henry's complaints into commands, murdered him at Canterbury, before the high altar.*

1171. Henry visits Ireland, which the invasion of a handful of knights had reduced to vassalage.*

1174. Becket was canonized, and Henry made a humiliating pilgrimage to his tomb.—The last years of Henry were embittered

by the conduct of his sons, who, incited by their mother, and several Continental princes, harassed him with foreign wars.

1176. First stone bridge at London commenced by Peter, chaplain of Colechurch. *England divided into six circuits, and justice dispensed by itinerant judges—three to each.

1181. First mention of the exportation of corn from England, a fine being paid for licence to send corn to Norway.

1189. Henry died, deserted, at Chinon. He was politically wise, active, and equitable, but morally licentious and unscrupulous.

Commerce flourished during this reign, although obstructed by the great adulteration of the coins. There were at least two coinages during this reign.—A market was held every Friday at Smithfield for the sale of horses, cows, &c.

The polarity of the magnet was known at this period, as it is mentioned in some verses composed by a troubadour at the court of Frederic Barbarossa.

The early English style of architecture made a rapid advance in this reign; its characteristics are lancet, equilateral, and obtuse arches—for the most part lancet-headed windows, and columns less massive than those belonging to the Anglo-Norman style, and composed of several shafts, either clustered or detached, uniting under one capital.

**Symbolic representations in the Chronological Pictures.*—On one side appear some ears of corn, importing the revival of agriculture after the civil wars; also a roll, with seal appended, as many important charters were granted by Henry. On the other, the mitre, and altar candlesticks, as the English goldsmiths continued to be celebrated for their skill. A pair of gold and silver ones were presented by the Abbot of St. Alban's to Adrian IV., and consecrated to St. Peter. At the foot of the picture is a representation of the stone bridge built at London in this reign, consisting of nineteen or twenty arches.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*Ranulf de Glanville, Justiciary of the Kingdom, a celebrated lawyer. He made a collection of the laws of England.

*Eleanor, the wife of Henry, had been formerly married to the King of France, who divorced her on account of her depravity. She was a proud, jealous, and unamiable woman.

Thomas à Becket is said to have been the son of a London merchant and a Saracen lady. He was a man of great abilities and ambition, haughty and turbulent.—Layamon, a Saxon poet.—Simeon of Durham, author of Chronicles.—Adrian IV., the only Englishman ever advanced to the Papal dignity. He was elected Pope in 1154.

RICHARD I.

(SURNAMED CŒUR-DE-LION, OR LION-HEARTED, ON ACCOUNT OF HIS GREAT COURAGE.)

1189—1199.

He was the eldest surviving son of Henry II.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1189. Upon his accession to the crown, Richard commenced preparations for a Crusade. On the day of the coronation the Jews offered valuable gifts to the king,* but their motives being misinterpreted, a most cruel massacre of that persecuted people took place in London.—A law was passed by which the appearance of London was greatly improved, it being enacted that all houses henceforth built in London should be constructed of stone, and covered with slates or baked tiles.

1190. Richard having joined Philip, the French king, at Vezelai, the two monarchs, with their respective armies, marched together as far as Lyons,* where they separated to proceed by different routes to Palestine.—Knights of the Teutonic order established.

1191. The Crusaders arrived in Palestine. Acre was besieged and taken.

1192. After several victories gained over Saladin, the Sultan of Egypt, Richard, finding his troops diminished by hardships, and his English and Norman possessions in danger from the treachery of his brother John and of the French king, concluded a truce with Saladin,* and embarked for Europe.—Richard was shipwrecked off the coast of Istria, and imprudently entering the dominions of Leopold, Duke of Austria, his declared enemy, he was discovered at Erperg, in the disguise of a monk,* seized, and imprisoned.

1193. By command of the emperor, Henry VI., Richard was brought before the Diet of the empire; and at length it was agreed that, upon the payment of a stipulated sum, he should be released.

1194. The ransom having been paid by his subjects, Richard returned to England, and was received with universal rejoicings. He pardoned his brother John.* The succeeding four years were spent in petty wars and truces with the King of France.—The motto "Dieu et mon Droit" was first adopted by Richard.

1198. Corporations established in London.

1199. Richard died in consequence of the unskilful treatment [illegible] which he received whilst besieging the castle of [illegible]imoges. He acquired much renown by his chival-

rous and warlike character, yet he contributed but little to the real welfare of his country or of mankind. He improved the state of the navy, and it is said that, during his reign, respect was first paid to the English flag.

Richard is reported to have been the first of our monarchs who, in public acts, used the plural when speaking of himself alone. Soon after his return from Palestine, Richard is said to have had his shield emblazoned with the three lions, which have ever since been quartered on the arms of England; some authors however contend that he adopted the emblazonment of three leopards. The pear-shaped shield was considerably shortened and rounded in the reign of Richard, and bore upon it a lion counter-rampant, that is, facing the sinister instead of the dexter side of the shield. Scale armour was used at this period, and the helmet was changed from a conical to a cylindrical shape, the top being flat, with an oval opening for the face, which in battle was covered with a sort of grating called avantoilled or vintaille.

Fixed standards were appointed to ensure uniformity in the coinage and in weights and measures.

The poetry of the Troubadours or Bards was much cultivated during this reign: Richard was himself a poet. The monks attained great celebrity by their skill in copying and illuminating books.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, Legate and Justiciary of England, was appointed one of the guardians of the state during the absence of Richard in Palestine.

*William Fitz-Osbert, surnamed Longbeard, was called the king of the people, because he advocated their cause, and inveighed against unequal taxation. He engaged in a secret association, and was hanged at West Smithfield in 1196.

Gulielmus Stephanides, or Fitz-Stephen, author of a description of London.

Giraldus Cambrensis, an historical writer.

Robin Hood and Little John, leaders of a band of outlaws; who dwelt in Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire.

JOHN,

(SURNAMED SANS-TERRE, OR LACK-LAND, ON ACCOUNT OF HIS NOT INHERITING ANY LANDED POSSESSIONS.)

1199—1216.

He was the youngest brother of Richard.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1199. John was crowned at Westminster, the crown having been bequeathed to him by Richard. But Arthur of Brittany, the son of John's elder brother, was the lawful heir. Arthur asserted his claim to the throne, and was most cruelly murdered by John in 1202.

1199. Letters of credit, the first form it has been supposed of bills of exchange, introduced.

1200. Manufacture of broad cloth established in Britain. Surnames began to be used, chiefly among the nobility. The first mention of the musical instrument called a fiddle occurs in this year.

1202. The fourth crusade commenced under Boniface Marquis of Montferrat.

1204. Constantinople was taken by the Crusaders. The Inquisition established by Pope Innocent III.

Under pretence of avenging the young Prince's death, Philip of France attacked John's continental possessions, and Normandy, which had been so long annexed to England, was reunited to the French crown.

1207. John commenced a dispute with the Pope concerning the right of electing bishops, and in the following year was excommunicated.

1208. London obtained the first charter for electing a Lord Mayor annually. A crusade was commenced against the Albigenses.

1209. London Bridge rebuilt and improved.*

1210. John visited Ireland, reduced several castles, and received the homage of many of the Irish chieftains;* he established the English laws in Ireland, and ordered that the same money should be current in the two countries.

1213. The Pope offered the Crown of England to the French King, who prepared a fleet and army for the invasion of England. —John, intimidated by this invasion, submitted to the Pope, surrendered his crown to the Legate,* and consented to hold the kingdom of England and Lordship of Ireland as fiefs of the Holy See. —The French Fleet defeated at Damne. The first naval victory obtained by the English over the French.

1214. The Barons formed a confederacy for the purpose of reducing the Kingly power and establishing the liberty of the people upon a surer basis. They met at Edmundsbury, and swore to obtain their rights, or to declare war against the King.*

1215. John was compelled to meet the Barons at Runnymede, a plain near Windsor, and there to sign the Magna Charta,* which has been termed the bulwark of English liberty. He soon repented of this concession, and commenced hostilities against the Barons. The crown was then offered by the Barons to Louis the son of the King of France.

1216. Louis entered London, and the Barons did homage and swore fealty to him in St. Paul's Cathedral. John lost part of his army [illegible] re, and his baggage, by the overflowing of the Wash [illegible] olnshire.* Grief for this misfortune is thought [illegible] ause of his death. Although he was a weak,

rapacious, and unjust monarch, his reign is memorable in the naval and commercial history of England.

The Mendicant Friars, Dominicans, or Black Friars, and the Franciscans or Grey Friars became very numerous in England, and obtained great popularity during this reign. They cultivated all the learning of the times.

EMINENT PERSONS.—Arthur of Brittany was the posthumous child of Geoffrey, the elder brother of John. Arthur was but twelve years of age when he was murdered by order of John.

Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a man of considerable abilities, and was appointed by the Pope to fill the see of Canterbury, in opposition to the candidate favoured by John.

Roger Hovedon, an historical writer.

Peter of Colechurch.

Gervase of Canterbury.

HENRY III.

1216—1272.

He was the eldest son of John.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—**1216.** Henry was only nine years old at the time of his father's death; he was crowned at St. Peter's Church, Gloucester;* a simple ring of gold was used on the occasion, the crown having been lost at the Wash.

1217. The Earl of Pembroke, who had been appointed Protector of the Kingdom during the minority of Henry, gained a victory over Louis at Lincoln. This battle was called the "Fair of Lincoln" from the great booty which was taken. The French fleet was defeated by Hubert de Burgh, and Louis was compelled to renounce his claim to the English crown.*

1221. Henry commenced the re-building of Westminster Abbey. He raised a magnificent monument to the memory of Edward the Confessor. Salisbury Cathedral was built in this reign, and in 1222 a lofty spire was added to old St. Paul's.

1236. Pipes laid down to convey water from Tyburn to London.

1242. Aldermen first elected in London. Henry made an unsuccessful invasion in France; he was defeated by Louis IX. and lost the remainder of his possessions in Poitou.

1245. Henry commanded a fair to be held in Westminster, and all the shops in London to be closed.

1246. Tiles began to be more generally used in England for the covering of houses, in the place of straw.

1248. The Fifth Crusade commenced under St. Louis of France.

1251. Silk became more extensively worn in England. On the marriage of Henry's daughter Margaret to Alexander III. of Scotland, one thousand English knights appeared in coinitises of silk.

1257. The first gold coin struck in England was issued during this year, and called a *pennie*. The face of the monarch was represented in full; previously the profile only had been inscribed.

1258. In consequence of the refusal of Henry to comply with the regulations of the Great Charter, the Barons formed a league against him. A Parliament called the Mad Parliament met at Oxford; the regal power was vested in twenty-four Commissioners, and Sessions were ordered to be held three times a year.* The King was compelled to take an oath to observe these acts, which are generally termed the "Provisions of Oxford."

1261. Henry published a dispensation from the Pope, absolving him from the oaths taken at Oxford; the Barons took up arms, and a civil war ensued.

1264. The King and Prince Edward were defeated and taken prisoners at the battle of Lewes.

1265. A Parliament was called in which representatives of boroughs were admitted. Prince Edward made his escape from prison on a fleet horse;* he raised an army, defeated the Barons at Evesham, near Worcester, and restored the King.

1268. Chief Justices of the King's Bench were appointed. The office of Chief Justiciary of England terminated.

1270. Prince Edward joined the Crusaders.

1272. Henry died at Westminster and was buried in the Abbey. At his burial the Barons laying their hands upon his coffin, swore to uphold Prince Edward.* Henry was neither feared nor loved by his subjects; he was weak, capricious, and irresolute.

Considerable zeal was displayed for the advancement of learning during this period. The Universities assumed a new form by the erection of numerous Colleges. The study of heraldry progressed, and arms became settled and hereditary. Music was also cultivated. A quicker note than the semibreve was for the first time mentioned, by Odington, a monk of Evesham; he called the smaller parts of time *minimæ partes*, and hence the origin of the word *minim*.

The statute of the assize of weights and measures, by some attributed to Edward I. is supposed to have passed during this reign. It was decreed that a penny should be equal in weight to 32 grains of wheat selected from the midst of the ear. This is the origin of the weight called penny-weight, though now only equal to 24 grains.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, was the brother-in-law of the king, having married the Princess Eleanor. He headed the barons during the civil war, and was defeated and killed at the battle of Evesham in 1265.

*Roger Bacon, celebrated for his knowledge of mathematical and physical science. His great work, called Opus Majus, still exists. He appe[illegible] been acquainted with the effects and composi-

tion of gunpowder. The invention of magic lanterns is attributed to him.

Alexander de Hales.

Robert Grostete, or Greathead, Bishop of Lincoln.

Matthew Paris, a monk in the monastery of St. Albans, a celebrated chronicler.

EDWARD I.

(SURNAMED LONGSHANKS.)

1272—1307.

He was the eldest son of Henry III.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1272. Edward, though absent from England at the time of his father's death, was immediately proclaimed King.

1274. Edward arrived in England, and his coronation took place in London amidst great public festivities.*

1277. Edward invaded Wales, and compelled Llewellyn, Prince of that country, to do him homage.

1282. Llewellyn again took up arms, and the English were defeated at Menai Strait; but the Welsh could not long maintain the contest, Llewellyn was slain in battle, his brother David was executed, and the Principality was united to England.

The first regular public trial of the pix said to have taken place. This trial of the coinage is so called from the box in which the coins are placed, and which is secured by three locks.

1284. Edward convened a meeting of the Welsh at Carnarvon, and there presented to them his infant son as their Prince.* The eldest son of the King of England has ever since borne the title of Prince of Wales.

1288. A clock was erected for the first time in Westminster Hall.

1290. Queen Eleanor died at Hareby, in Nottinghamshire; her body was carried to London for interment, and crosses were erected at all the resting places.

1291. The Crusaders were finally expelled from Palestine.

A dispute arose concerning the succession to the Crown of Scotland. Edward commanded the candidates for the Crown to appear before him, and caused himself to be recognised Lord paramount of Scotland.*

1292. Edward adjudged the Crown of Scotland to Baliol, who rendered homage at Newcastle*

1294. Edward received supplies for carrying on his wars from the silver mines of Devonshire, which during part of this year *yielded 370 lbs.* of silver.

1296. Baliol renounced his allegiance to Edward, and war broke out between the two countries, which occupied the remaining part of the reign. The famous coronation stone was removed by Edward from Scone to Westminster. It is still in Westminster Abbey.

1299. Spectacles invented by Salvinus Armatus, a monk of Pisa.

1303. Edward granted a charter permitting all foreign merchants to settle, without molestation, in the British Dominions. Fur began during this reign to be worn on garments; it had before been only used upon state occasions.

1306. Edward summoned his nobles to a sumptuous feast, and exacted oaths from them that they would never permit him to be interred until the Scotch were subjugated, but that they would, even after his death, carry his bones against them.* His death took place the following year.

Zeal for the rigid administration of justice, and a restless ambition to consolidate and extend his possessions, were the chief characteristics of this monarch. He has been termed the English Justinian, on account of the attention which he paid to the improvement and promulgation of the laws.

The style of architecture during this reign was the pure Gothic, distinguished by its extreme lightness and profusion of ornaments. Slender pillars of Purbeck marble united into one capital, and decorated with palm leaves, were brought into general use.

Various silver coins were struck in this reign. Foreign and base coins became common, and laws were passed against their importation. They were impressed with rosaries, mitres, eagles, &c.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, was slain, while contending for the independence of his country, in 1282.

*William Wallace, the patriot of Scotland, maintained a long and successful struggle against Edward, but in 1305 he was made prisoner and executed as a traitor.

Robert Bruce, one of the Scotch patriots.

John Duns Scotus, a Franciscan, called the "subtle doctor."

Robert of Gloucester, author of a poetical chronicle.

EDWARD II.

(SURNAMED CAERNARVON, FROM THE PLACE OF HIS BIRTH.)

1307—1327.

He was the eldest son of Edward I.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1307. Edward II. was acknowledged King at Carlisle, and crowned at Westminster the following year.

1308. The marriage of Edward with Isabella of France, was celebrated at Boulogne with great pomp.*

1311. The King having excited the displeasure of his nobles by his partiality to Piers Gaveston, an unworthy favourite, a Parliament was convened at Westminster, for the purpose of limiting the regal power, and it was enacted that the King should not fill the government offices, make war, or leave the kingdom, without parliamentary consent.*

1312. The Order of Knights Templars suppressed.

1313. A Charter granted to the Mayor and Council of the Merchants of the Staple. The battle of Bannockburn was fought, and the English were driven out of Scotland.

1319. University of Dublin founded.

1320. The composition of gunpowder was known to Schwartz, a German monk.

1325. The first mention made of the exportation of coals.

The Queen retired to the French Court, and placing herself at the head of an army, demanded of Edward the instant dismissal of all his favourites. She landed at Orwell, in Suffolk, with her son, in 1325, and a deputation was sent to welcome her as the deliverer of her country.* The King was obliged to seek safety in flight; he endeavoured to escape into Ireland, but the vessel in which he had embarked was driven on the coast of Wales,* and he fell into the hands of his enemies.

1327. The King formally resigned his crown at Kenilworth,* and was soon after cruelly murdered at Berkeley castle. His vices and imbecility of conduct were held in so much detestation that his unhappy fate excited little commiseration.

The style of Architecture continued to be the Gothic. The ornament called the ball-flower was much used: it was a small round bud, consisting of three or four leaves, which opened just enough to display a ball in the centre.

Practisers and Students of the Law began during this reign to settle at Gray's Inn.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*Isabella of France, the queen of Edward the Second, was considered the greatest beauty of the age.

*Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, was the favourite of Edward. He rendered himself obnoxious to the nation.

Roger Mortimer. Occam.

Gower, the English poet, and John Wickliffe, the celebrated reformer, were born in this reign.

EDWARD III.

Of Windsor.

1327—1377.

He was the eldest son of Edward II. He married Philippa, daughter of William Earl of Hainault. He had nine children, of whom the most celebrated were the Black Prince, Lionel Duke of Clarence, and John of Gaunt or Ghent.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1327. Edward succeeded to the throne at the age of fourteen.

1330. He caused Mortimer to be executed, and his own mother, Isabella, to be confined for life in Risings Castle, Norfolk.

1331. Discontent arising among the manufacturers of Flanders, Edward invited them to England that they might teach their respective arts to his subjects.—John Kemp and others established the manufacture of fine woollen cloths in England. Edward zealously encouraged the woollen manufacture, and prohibited his subjects wearing any cloth but that of English make.

1333. The Scots were routed at Halidon Hill, near Berwick.

1337. Cornwall erected into a Duchy in favour of the Prince of Wales.

1338. Edward collected a large fleet and army for the invasion of France,* under a pretence of having a claim to the Crown of that country in right of his mother, who was the daughter of Philip IV.

1339. Thomas Blanket commenced at Bristol the celebrated woollen manufacture which still bears his name.

Edward assumed the title of King of France, and quartered the French lilies with the English lions upon his great seal.*

1340. Great naval victory over the French obtained off Sluys in Flanders. This engagement was so disastrous to the French, that a buffoon was employed to break the intelligence to Philip.*

1344. Florins, so called from Florence, where they were first coined, were issued. Six different pieces of gold were struck. Some marked with leopards, and others with helmets. Some of Edward's coins bear the inscription, "Dieu et mon droit."

1346. Victory gained at Cressy over the French by the Black Prince. Battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham; the Scots defeated, and their king, David Bruce, taken prisoner. Tolls first imposed for the purpose of improving roads. Cannon* first used by the English at Cressy. The crest of the King of Bohemia, three ostrich feathers, and the motto, "Ich Dien," *I serve*, adopted by the Prince of Wales.

1347. Siege of Calais. Six illustrious citizens, in order to save their fellow citizens from the vengeance of Edward, consented to be executed; but at the intercession of Queen Philippa, they were pardoned.*

1348. A flock of English sheep exported to Spain.

1348 and 1349. England ravaged by a dreadful pestilence.

1350. Order of the Garter* instituted.

1356. Battle of Poictiers. The Black Prince routed the French, and took King John and the Dauphin prisoners. He treated his royal captives with great humanity, and at a splendid banquet given on the occasion he waited upon them at table.*

1362. It was ordained that the pleadings in the courts of law should be in English instead of French.

1363. The earliest notice of the Silk manufacture in England.

1368. Watches* made for the first time in England by three Dutchmen.

1377. Death of Edward: on his death-bed this victorious monarch was deserted by his attendants, one priest only remaining to administer the consolations of religion.* Ambition, joined to many chivalrous qualities, formed the principal feature of his character. He was compelled to sign Magna Charta,* and the Charter of the Forests, no less than fifteen times. His reign is a most remarkable era in the naval, commercial and literary history of England.

More attention began to be paid during this reign to domestic architecture; and, in allusion to the heraldic devices of the house, animals were used as finials. Windsor Castle was built during this reign,* William of Wykeham was the architect.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*Edward the Black Prince, so called from the colour of his armour, was the eldest son of Edward III. He early distinguished himself by his bravery and military skill. His last campaign was in Spain; in 1367 he restored Peter I. to the throne in Castille. He died in 1376.

*Geoffrey Chaucer is called the father of English Poetry; he wrote the Canterbury Tales.

Wickliffe, a celebrated reformer, and Master of Baliol College, Oxford.

John Gower, a poet of note.

Earls Arundel and Northampton. Sir Walter Manny and Sir John Chandos, warriors.

RICHARD II.

Surnamed Bourdeaux, from the place of his birth.

1377—1399.

He was the son of Edward the Black Prince. He was twice married; first, to Ann of Bohemia, daughter of the Emperor Charles IV., and, at her death, to Isabella, daughter of Charles VI. of France, but he had no children.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1377. In the first year of Richard's reign a new style of architecture, essentially English, was introduced, called the Florid, or Perpendicular Style; it prevailed in England during 140 years: it was thus called from the perpendicular direction of the mullions of the windows; these mullions were crossed at right angles by transoms, presenting the appearance of a combination of open panels. Winchester College, and New College, Oxford, were built during this reign; and Westminster Hall,* the largest apartment in Europe unsupported by pillars, was materially altered. There are but very few brick buildings of an earlier date than this reign. Drums were used the first time in England at the coronation of Richard. As Richard was only eleven years of age on his accession to the throne, the Parliament appointed his three uncles and some of the nobility as Regents.

1378. The first tax levied to which the name of *subsidy* was applied, a term afterwards uniformly given to parliamentary grants to the crown. The celebrated poll-tax was levied during the same year.

1380. Engraved and inlaid monumental brasses came into general use.

1381. The most remarkable event during the weak and impolitic reign of Richard II. was the general rising of the peasantry.* Though many of their demands were unreasonable, they gave ample evidence of there having been a recent and extraordinary progression of intellect silently going on among the lower classes, which seems attributable to the energetic preaching of Wickliffe and the first Reformers. The peasantry, to the number of 20,000, led by Wat Tyler, advanced to Smithfield, where they were met by the King. Wat the Tyler was struck by the Lord Mayor, and stabbed by an esquire,* upon which Richard, with great presence of mind, proclaimed himself their leader, and desired them to follow him that their grievances might be redressed: and thus the insurrection was quelled.

In this year the first navigation act was passed by Parliament.

1382. Wickliffe completed his translation of the Bible.* The first parliamentary grant for life made to Richard II.

1385. The French language ceased to be taught in grammar schools, and the English was substituted. The title of Marquis first given. Carriages, then called whirlicotes, came into use. Queen Ann taught the English ladies to ride on side saddles.

1398. The Duke of Norfolk, and Bolingbroke, afterwards Duke of Lancaster, had a quarrel which they agreed to settle by single combat. They accordingly met for that purpose, but the King threw down his warder between them, and forbade the combat to proceed;* both the Dukes were banished.

1399. Bolingbroke returned from banishment, and took up arms against the King. Richard was obliged to flee for his life; dis-

guised as a priest, he sought refuge in Conway Castle;* but his enemies soon obtained possession of his person, and an act of deposition was passed the same year by Parliament.* Richard was weak, cruel, and treacherous; a dupe to flattery and a slave to ostentation: his untimely fate excited little sympathy. He was murdered in Pontefract Castle. The Speaker of the House of Commons was first appointed in 1377.

The power which the English had acquired in France under the rule of Edward III. was lost during this reign.

An astronomical clock, called by the inventor *Albion* (*all by one*) was constructed during this reign.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*John Wickliffe, "the morning star of the reformation," was the forerunner of Luther. He died in 1384.

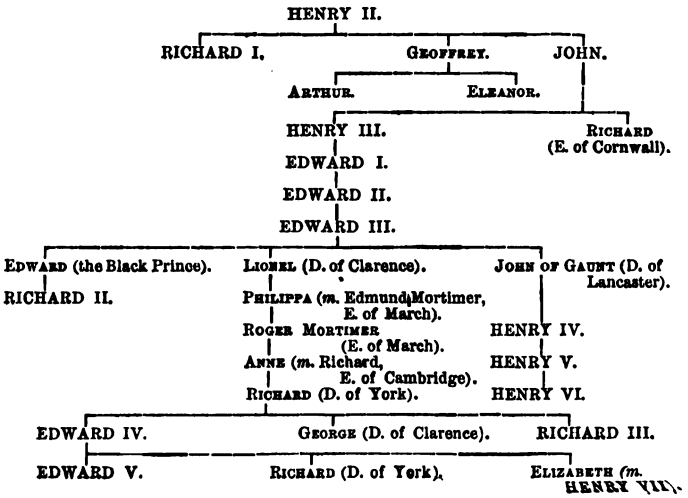
Jack Straw, called King of the Commons,* Wat the Tyler and *John Ball were the leaders of the peasantry. As soon as the insurrection was quelled and the King found himself in safety, he forgot all the promises and pardons which he had granted, and Jack Straw, John Ball, and about 1500 others were publicly executed as traitors.

William of Wykeham an architect.

Froissart an historian.

Chaucer and Gower lived also during his reign.

GENEALOGY OF THE PLANTAGENET KINGS.



HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

HENRY IV.

(SURNAMED BOLINGBROKE, BECAUSE HE WAS BORN AT BOLINGBROKE IN LINCOLNSHIRE.)

1399—1413.

He was the grandson of Edward III. being the eldest son of John of Gaunt. He was twice married.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1399. On the deposition of Richard, Henry Duke of Lancaster was unanimously proclaimed King, although the crown did not by right of inheritance belong to him. This usurpation gave rise to the Civil Wars which afterwards raged between the Houses of York and Lancaster. The Order of the Bath was established at the coronation of Henry.*

1401. A law passed, the first of the kind ever known in England, condemning to the stake all who abjured the Popish religion. William Sautrè, previously a priest of Lincolnshire, was the first martyr. He was burnt in Smithfield in 1401.*—Owen Glendower declared himself the descendant of the native Princes of Wales, and was acknowledged by the Welsh as their Prince.* Henry led an army against Glendower, but was defeated, and compelled to retire abruptly, on account of the tempestuous weather.*—Robert III., King of Scotland, was summoned to do homage for his crown, but he refused, and the Scots invaded England. They were defeated in 1402 at Homildon Hill by Percy Earl of Northumberland, and Douglas their leader was slain.—The first European establishment of the nature of what is now called a Bank, was established at Barcelona by the magistrates; it was called the *Taula de Cambi*, or Table of Exchange.

1403. The Percies, who had rebelled in favour of Roger Mortimer Earl of March, a descendant of Lionel, second son of Edward II., were defeated at Battlefield near Shrewsbury, and Harry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, was slain.

1404. The arts of gilding and plating were brought to so much perfection, that a law was passed prohibiting all such workmanship except for ecclesiastical purposes, lest the articles so decorated should be sold for solid metal.

1405. Cannon first used in England at the siege of Berwick.—Scrope, Archbishop of York, beheaded on account of rebellion. He was the first bishop in England who suffered by the hands of a public executioner.

James, eldest son of the King of Scotland, was seized off ;h Head as he was going to France, and was detained

nineteen years in captivity.* He was one of the first poets of the age; he wrote the King's Quair, and other poems.

1410. Painting in oil* seems to have been known about this period.—St. Andrew's, the first of the Scottish universities, founded.

1411. Guns became an article of English manufacture and exportation.

1412. Henry coined half pennies, pennies, and groats of silver; nobles, half nobles, and quarter nobles of gold; he diminished the intrinsic value of all these coins by one-tenth, assigning as a reason the great scarcity of money in the kingdom.

1413. Henry died in Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster. He was bold, active, prudent, and ambitious.

Whytington, thrice Lord Mayor of London, lived during this reign. His history has given rise to the popular tale of Whytington and his Cat. He erected an almshouse near Highgate, which is still in existence.

Although this reign was a very turbulent one, yet commerce and manufactures flourished and improved. Henry paid more attention to the suppression of piracy than any of his predecessors had done.

EMINENT PERSONS. — *Owen Glendower, the Welsh Patriot, maintained a long and successful struggle with the English for the liberty of his country; he died unconquered among his native mountains.

*Sir William Gascoigne was a magistrate noted for his impartiality and love of justice. He committed the Prince of Wales to prison for disorderly conduct; on hearing of this circumstance Henry exclaimed, "Happy the monarch who has a judge so resolute in the discharge of his duty, and a son so willing to submit to the laws."

Earl Percy and Hotspur his son.

HENRY V.

(SURNAMED MONMOUTH, FROM THE PLACE OF HIS BIRTH.)

1413—1422.

He was the eldest son of Henry IV. He married Catharine, daughter of Charles VI. of France. He had only one child, Henry Prince of Wales.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1413. Henry had been noted for profligacy during the late king's life, but on his accession to the throne a great change was visible in his conduct. He called together all his former dissolute companions, addressed them in a tone of stern rebuke, and dismissed them from his presence* with promises of future favour on their reformation.

1414. The first step made towards lighting the streets of London.* The citizens were ordered to hang lanterns outside their own doors.

1415. Henry advanced a claim to the throne of France, and had some ships built at Southampton for the invasion of that kingdom; a contemporary historian affirms that his ships were such as had never been seen in the world before. Henry invested the town of Harfleur,* which surrendered after a siege of five months. The important victory at Agincourt* was gained by Henry, in which the French lost most of their principal nobles, and no less than eight thousand knights and gentlemen. After the battle three deep pits were dug in a neighbouring plain, for the interment of the heaps of slain. Henry returned to England, and was received with so much enthusiasm by the people, that crowds assembled at Dover where he landed; they waded through the water to the king's ship, received him in their arms, and carried him in triumph to the shore.*—Holborn first paved; it was before impassable from mud.

1422. Henry died at Vincennes, in the 34th year of his age; his body was carried in state through France in a splendid car; reclining on the car was the effigy of the monarch made of boiled leather elegantly painted.* He was buried at Westminster. His abilities were of a high order, and he distinguished himself both in the council and in the field.

Henry's silver coins were distinguished by two little circles on each side of the head. He also struck *muttons*, so called from bearing the impression of a lamb, or Agnus Dei, and various other French coins.

Henry's victorious campaigns in France drained his own country of men and money; commerce and every branch of social industry were much injured.

Classical learning was encouraged by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, the King's brother. He presented the University of Oxford with six hundred splendid volumes.

Henry was fond of music, and was a performer on the organ; he had a prodigious number of harps* employed at his coronation. After the battle of Agincourt he forbade any songs being composed in commemoration of the event, yet it was on this occasion that the first English piece of music,* which can be called a regular composition, was produced; it is written in the Gregorian or square and lozenge notes, and is still preserved in the Pepysian collection, Magdalen College, Oxford.

The walls of the nobles were hung during this reign with rich tapestry fabricated at Arras.

The horned style of head dress among the ladies came into fashion.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, embraced the doctrines preached by Wickliffe, and was consequently severely persecuted. He suffered martyrdom in 1417, being hung on a gallows while a fire was lighted under him.

*Catharine the Queen of Henry V. was the daughter of Charles VI. of France. After the death of Henry she married Owen Tudor, a Welshman, and Edmund the father of Henry VII. was their son. She died in 1438.

Cardinal Beaufort Bishop of Winchester. Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury.

HENRY VI.

(SURNAMED WINDSOR.)

He was the only son of Henry V. He married Margaret, daughter of René Duke of Anjou. He had but one child, Edward, who was murdered by Richard Duke of Gloucester.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1422. Henry was but nine months old at his father's death. He was proclaimed King of France and England. His uncle the Duke of Bedford was appointed Regent, and the Duke of Gloucester was his deputy in England. The war was continued in France.

1423. The most ancient wood-cut extant bears the date of this year. It represents St. Christopher carrying an infant Christ through the waters.*——To prevent imposition, a statute was passed forbidding any gold or silver to be sold, till it had been "touched with the touch of the leopard's head."

1429. The town of Orleans had for some time been closely besieged by the English, when they were suddenly compelled to raise the siege by Joan of Arc, a village maiden; she headed a division of the French army, cut her way through the English troops, and entered the town* with supplies of provisions for the inhabitants.

1431. The Duchess of Gloucester was accused of sorcery, and of having attempted the life of the King, by melting a small waxen effigy of him before a slow fire. She was tried at St. Stephen's, Westminster, by the Archbishops of York, Canterbury, and other prelates,* and was condemned to perpetual imprisonment. A priest and a reputed witch, who were suspected of having been her accomplices, were sentenced to death. It is supposed that this absurd trial was brought on by the machinations of those who plotted the ruin of the Duke of Gloucester. In 1447 the Duke was found dead in his bed.

1436. Such was still the state of painting at this period, that the Earl of Warwick bargained with his Taylor for the supply of such "painter's work" as he required for display while passing on an embassy through France. The portraits on glass in the College of All Souls, Oxford, were however painted during this reign.

1440. This year has been generally fixed as the date of the important invention of printing, though printing from blocks* seems to have been known a few years earlier. Guttenberg of Strasburg, Faust, and Lawrence Coster of Haarlem, are competitors for the honour of the invention.——The title of Viscount first conferred.

1443. King's College,* Cambridge, commenced. This beautiful structure is the first instance of the remarkable enlargement of windows which took place about this time. Eton School was also founded by Henry as a nursery for King's College.

1444. Henry's marriage was celebrated with Margaret,* daughter of the Duke of Anjou, titular King of Sicily, Naples, and Jerusalem. Maine and Anjou were ceded to the Duke as the price of this alliance.

1449. The Carrack Grace Dieu, the largest ship that had ever been constructed in England, was built by Tavernier of Hull.

1451. Popular discontents arose about this time, occasioned by the imbecility of the Government. Jack Cade, an Irishman, advanced with a train of followers against London,* demanding a redress of grievances, and the dismissal of evil counsellors from the court. He afterwards accepted an act of indemnity, but a price was set upon his head, and he was murdered.

1452. Small bronze statues, memorable in the history of Sculpture, as among the best productions of the age, were executed by William Austen, and placed around the altar tomb of Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, at Warwick.

1453. Constantinople taken by the Turks. This event had a strong bearing on the cultivation of Greek literature throughout Europe.

1454. Henry becoming imbecile through a distemper, Richard Duke of York, a descendant of Lionel, second son of Edward III. aspired to the crown, and was appointed Protector.

1456. A licence granted under the authority of Parliament for the preparation of the Philosopher's stone and the elixir of life.

1460. So few of the native stone quarries had been opened, that stone was imported from Caen in Normandy to repair Westminster Abbey.——The art of engraving on copper invented by a goldsmith of Florence. The Duke of York, Lieutenant and Protector of the Kingdom, was defeated and slain by Queen Margaret, at Wakefield, near York.

1461. Edward IV., eldest son of Richard Duke of York, was proclaimed King. He defeated the Queen at Towton; and, on preferring his claim before Parliament, his title was confirmed;* and the Lancastrians declared to have been usurpers.

1471. Henry, after a lengthened confinement in the Tower, was murdered by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, subsequently King of

EMINENT PERSONS.—*Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, was the daughter of a peasant. She fancied that some of the Saints had appeared to her, and commissioned her to deliver France from the English. She was patronized by the Dauphin, and was placed at the head of an army. For a time success attended her efforts for the deliverance of her country, but she fell into the hands of the English, and they burnt her as a witch in 1431.

* Nevil, Earl of Warwick, was styled the King-maker, from his influence in the deposition of Henry VI., the accession of Edward IV. and the brief restoration of Henry VI. in 1470. Warwick was defeated and slain by the Yorkists at Barnet in 1471.

John Lydgate and Thos. Occleve, poets.

HOUSE OF YORK.

EDWARD IV.

1461—1843.

He was the son of Richard, Duke of York, and a descendant of Lionel, second son of Edward the Third. He married Lady Elizabeth Grey, the daughter of Sir Richard Woodville; he had three sons, Edward, Richard, and George, and seven daughters. His daughter Elizabeth eventually married Henry VII.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1461. During the first years of Edward's reign England was devastated by civil wars. These are known in history as "the wars of the roses," from the devices on the banners of the contending parties, and were occasioned by the rival pretensions of the houses of York and Lancaster, each house claiming the throne by alleged right of inheritance. Margaret, the queen of Henry VI. was defeated at Towton, in Yorkshire, and 40,000 Lancastrians were slain.

1464. The Lancastrians were defeated at Hexham. Henry narrowly escaped being made prisoner. He was at length betrayed, it is thought by a monk, and was seized as he was sitting at dinner at Woddington Hall, Lancashire.*

1466. Edward struck gold coins called Angels, from having the figure of an Angel on the reverse. He also issued silver coins called Rials, from bearing the figure of a king in royal robes. His own impress was the sun.*

1468. It appears that during this year one of Guttenberg's men was bribed to introduce the art of printing into England, and that a book was actually printed at Oxford. The first authorized printing press was however, beyond doubt, that of Caxton, established in the Almonry of Westminster Abbey, in 1474.* The first book that issued from this press was entitled the "Game and Playe of Chesse."

1470. Various causes of estrangement having arisen between Edward and the powerful earl of Warwick, the earl went over to the hostile party, and joined his forces with those of Queen Margaret, he advanced into the heart of the kingdom, and proclaimed King Henry. Edward was obliged to seek safety in flight.* He hastily embarked at Lynn, attended only by a few adherents, and escaped to Holland.

1471. Edward returned to England under the pretence of seeking the restoration of his paternal estate, and, to escape molestation, solemnly swore at the altar of York Cathedral that he had no design upon the crown.*—Edward defeated and slew Warwick at the battle of Barnet, and reinstated himself upon the throne.

1475. Edward invaded France with a large army, and revived the ancient pretensions of the English kings to the crown of that country. But he consented to a truce, on a promise made by Lewis that a sum of money should be given him, and that his daughter should be espoused to the dauphin. This truce was concluded at Picquigny.*

1481. The first establishment in England for the conveyance of intelligence by means of public posts.—Orders issued for manning a fleet; six ships were the property of the crown, forming a larger royal navy than had existed in England since the Norman conquest. Edward encouraged commerce; he was himself a trader and exported wool, cloth, tin, &c., to Italy and Greece. He concluded commercial treaties with Brittany and Castile, the Netherlands, the Guipuscano of Spain, and with other nations.——The first mention of an Attorney-General in England is during this reign.

1483. The marriage agreement not having been fulfilled, Edward was again making preparations for the invasion of France, when he was carried off by a distemper, the result it is thought of intemperance. He possessed great personal beauty, and remarkable courage and sagacity, but he was faithless, cruel, and revengeful.

1484. Clocks with strings and weights, hung against the wall, came into use during this reign.——There is no satisfactory evidence that Cards were generally known in England before this period, although, according to a popular account, they were invented in 1393, for the amusement of Charles VI., the insane King of France. The process of printing had been applied to cards even before books; during this reign cards became an object of manufacture in England.

The long continued and severe persecution of the Lollards was greatly interrupted during this reign, by the distracting wars of the Roses; so that as Fuller has said concerning these servants of God, "the very storm was their shelter." The Royal Arms.*

EMINENT PERSONS.—Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., who * took up arms in her husband's cause during the wars of the Roses, and distinguished herself throughout by her dauntless intrepidity and fortitude. She at length fell into the hands of the Yorkists, but was ransomed by the King of France in 1475. The few remaining years of her checquered life were spent in obscurity in France.

George, Duke of Clarence,* who fell a victim to the suspicions and vindictive passions of his brother. He was impeached on a charge of high treason, found guilty, and was drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine in 1478.

Nevil, Earl of Warwick.—W. Caxton.—Beaufort, Duke of Somerset.

EDWARD V.

The eldest son of Edward IV.

April 8, to June 27, 1483.

RICHARD III.

(SURNAMED CROOKBACK.)

The brother of Edward IV.

1483—1485.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1483. Edward V. was in his thirteenth year at his father's death. He was unanimously recognized as the lawful sovereign, and his uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was appointed Protector. Gloucester, designing to obtain the crown for himself, imprisoned, under various pretences, all those who were most strongly attached to the young king. Queen Elizabeth with her children took sanctuary at Westminster. At a council of the king's friends, assembled in the Tower, Gloucester laid bare his arm, which was shrivelled and mis-shapen, and accused Lord Hastings, Jane Shore, and their alleged accomplices, of having occasioned the deformity by their sorceries, and also of having conspired against his life.* This scene terminated in the summary execution of Lord Hastings, and was followed by that of Rivers, Gray, and Vaughan. The Protector compelled the Queen to deliver up the Duke of York into his hands.* Shortly after he employed Dr. Shaw to preach at St. Paul's Cross,* proclaiming that the children of Edward V. had no legal claim to the throne. He afterwards caused himself to be declared King, and, that he might enjoy the throne without interruption, he caused Edward and the Duke of York to be murdered in the Tower.*

Thomas Parr, a husbandman, was born at Winnington, in Suffolk; he lived during the reign of ten sovereigns, and died at the age of one hundred and fifty-two years.—Jane Shore, wife of a London goldsmith, but who had lived the guilty favourite of Edward IV., was compelled to do penance at St. Paul's in a white sheet, less as a punishment for her real crimes than on account of her taking the part of the late King's children.—A schoolmaster of the name of Collingbourne lost his life for composing the following distich—

"The ratte, the cat, and Lovelle our dogge,
Rule all England under the Hogge;"

in allusion to Catesby, Ratcliffe, and Lord Lovell, who were then the chief ministers.

Richard's only son was declared Prince of Wales, and conveyed to York [illegible] riot, one of the first said to have been seen in

England, though probably it was little superior to a covered cart, richly decorated.* The young prince died suddenly the following year.—Richard encouraged Heraldry* and founded a college of Heralds.—The Royal Arms.*

1485.—The crown was secretly offered to Henry Tudor,* Earl of Richmond, a descendant of John of Gaunt. Richmond landed in England; and a battle was fought at Bosworth in Leicestershire, in which Richard, after desperately contending for his life and crown, was slain. Richard was brave as a warrior, and wary as a politician; but misguided ambition led him to deeds of violence and blood.

Richard issued gold coins* called Angels and Half-angels, bearing a boar's head, which was his own badge.*

EMINENT PERSONS.—The Duke of Buckingham* was a prince of the blood, being a lineal descendant from John of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward III. On the accession of the Usurper, he was made High Constable, and received other marks of favour. He engaged however, in a conspiracy against Richard, and was beheaded at Salisbury in 1483.

Lord Stanley* was the second husband of the Countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry VII.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

HENRY VII.

1485—1509.

He was the son of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, whose father, Sir Owen Tudor, had, on the death of Henry V., married Queen Catharine. On his mother's side he was a descendant from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.—(*See Genealogical Table, p.* 64.)

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1485. The death of Richard at Bosworth immediately turned the scale of victory in favour of his rival; the crown which Richard had worn during the battle was found lying under a hawthorn bush, soiled, and full of dents; it was placed on the head of Henry, and he was proclaimed King on the spot.*—A union between the hostile houses of York and Lancaster, by means of the marriage of Henry with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., was earnestly petitioned by parliament. The King acceded to the request, and the marriage was accordingly solemnized.—Acts for the encouragement of shipping. Wines of Guienne and Gascony to be imported in British ships only.

1486. A conspiracy broke out in favour of Lambert Simnel, a baker's son, who pretended to be the Earl of Warwick, and consequently rightful heir to the throne. His coronation actually took place in Dublin,* but he was soon compelled to relinquish his claims. His life was spared, but his foolish pretensions were punished by his being employed in the King's kitchen as a scullion, and afterwards as a falconer.

1489. Maps and Sea Charts first brought into England by Bartholomew Colon or Columbus.

1494. The revival of religious persecution. The first female martyr burnt at Smithfield.

1498. Another conspiracy was formed with the view of placing Perkin Warbeck, who personated the late Duke of York, on the throne. Warbeck fell into the hands of Henry, who had him put into the stocks in front of Westminster Hall, and obliged him to read a confession of his imposture.*

1499.—Port holes introduced in ships, and a distinction first made in the construction of merchantmen and of ships of war.

1502. Death of Arthur, Prince of Wales, only five months after his marriage with Catharine of Arragon.

1504. Shillings first coined. Henry was also the first to issue *sover* [illegible] *and half sovereigns.* These coins derived their names [illegible] *the obverse* a representation of the monarch.

1509. Death of Henry, after a useful rather than a brilliant reign of twenty-three years. He was buried in the beautiful chapel which he had built in Westminster Abbey. Though avaricious and parsimonious in the extreme, he was merciful, active, and politic.

A new style of Architecture, denominated the Tudor,* was used during this reign. It is characterized by a multitude of gables, which are often combined with turrets in the same building: the groups of chimneys are numerous and often richly ornamented. The palace of Sheen or Richmond was one of the first examples of this style: it was erected by Henry on the site of an ancient palace, burnt in 1498. Henry patronized architecture, and in his latter days employed his enormous and ill-gotten wealth in the erection of religious edifices. King's College, Cambridge, commenced by Henry VI., was completed by him.

Erasmus a Dutchman, and Colet taught at Oxford and revived the study of Greek.

Henry was the first English king who appointed a body guard: it consisted of 50 yeomen. The Royal Arms.*

This age was pre-eminently that of maritime discovery. In 1488, the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by the Portuguese, the East Indies in 1497, and Madagascar in 1507. Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, discovered America in 1492, and the West Indies in 1493; and in 1497, Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian under the patronage of Henry, discovered Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador. His voyage gave rise to the Cod Fishery of Newfoundland.

EMINENT PERSONS.—Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII.,* was the daughter of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Woodville. Her union with Henry terminated the disastrous wars which had desolated England during thirty years.

Edward Plantagenet,* Earl of Warwick, was the son of the Duke of Clarence. He was the last legitimate male heir of the house of the Plantagenets. In 1499 he was executed, on the plea that he had laid plans with Perkin Warbeck for effecting his escape from prison.

Empson and Dudley.—Fox, Bishop of Exeter.—Linacre, a physician.—Sir Reginald Bray.

HENRY VIII.

1509—1547.

He was the eldest surviving son of Henry VII. He had six wives.* Catharine of Arragon, whom he divorced; Ann Boleyn, beheaded; Jane Seymour, died in child-bed; Anne of Cleves, divorced; Catharine Howard, beheaded; and Catharine Parr, who *survived him.* He had three children, Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1509. Henry VIII. succeeded to the crown, and married Catharine, the widow of his brother.

St. Paul's School founded by Colet. William Lily the author of a well known Latin grammar was its first master.

1511. A ship was built called the Great Harry or Henry Grace de Dieu;* it cost £11,000.

1512. A Royal Navy Office established, and Sir Edward Howard appointed the First Lord High Admiral.

1513. A victory was gained by the Earl of Surrey over the Scots* at Flodden, in Northumberland. James IV. and most of the Scotch nobility were slain.

1518. A treaty of alliance was ratified between Henry and Francis I. King of France.

1520. Henry crossed over to Calais, in order to conclude the peace with Francis I. The monarchs met on a plain at Ardres,* which has ever since been known by the name of "the field of the cloth of gold," on account of the pageantry and magnificence displayed on the occasion.

1521. Henry having written a treatise on the seven sacraments, with the view of confuting the doctrines of Luther, the Pope bestowed on him the title of "Defender of the Faith," which title has been ever since retained by the sovereigns of England. A league was made by Henry with the Pope and the Emperor Charles V.

1523. Wolsey demanded from the House of Commons £800,000 for the recovery of France. A property tax was agreed to.

1526. Hans Holbein, a celebrated painter and wood engraver, probably a native of Basle, arrived in England, and introduced a new era in the history of English art. He chiefly excelled in portraits:* the Dance of Death, a series of woodcuts, is his most celebrated production. Henry made munificent unsuccessful proposals to Raphael and Titian.

1529. The name of Protestant began to be used.—A court was held in London, the King sitting in person, for the purpose of nullifying his marriage with Catharine of Arragon.

1530. St. James's Palace built.—The arrival of Gipsies in England first noticed by Parliament.

1534. The Pope having refused to sanction the divorce, Henry determined to throw off his authority.* A parliament, held during this year, declared the King the supreme head of the Church, and in the name of the nation renounced allegiance to the Pope.

The first English treatise on Husbandry.

1536. Downfall of the smaller abbeys; their estates confiscated. Wales governed by English laws.

1537. Leaden water pipes invented.—License for printing the

Bible granted by Henry to Cromwell. Accordingly a version of the Bible, generally called the Great Bible, or Cranmer's Bible,* was issued under the patronage of the King for the free use of all persons.

1540. The first book with engravings from copper plates was published.

1541. Ireland elevated to the rank of a Kingdom; it had previously been styled a lordship.

1547. Henry died of a dropsy. He was a cruel and capricious tyrant, and condemned to the stake adherents of all parties who refused to acknowledge his supremacy, as head of the church, or who differed from him on any religious doctrine.

The royal navy of England, properly so-called, is said to date its origin from this reign. Henry was the first to form a navy office, with commissioners for the superintendence of naval concerns. He also first established regular arsenals at Portsmouth, Woolwich, and Deptford. The royal navy at the conclusion of the reign consisted of seventy-one vessels. Henry has been styled the creator of the English Navy.—Two entire masses were composed by Henry in his youth, and which were often played on recorders, flutes and virginals,* in his chapel. Viols of various sizes, with six strings, and fretted like a guitar, were in use at this period, as also drums and fifes.—Henry greatly debased the coinage by copper alloy. He struck George nobles, so called from having on the reverse the figure of St. George killing the dragon.* Hampton Court was built by Cardinal Wolsey.—Nonesuch Park, near Cheam, Surrey, was laid out by Henry, and modern British gardening hence received its first impulse. Carrots and turnips were for the first time produced in England; they had been previously imported from Holland. Grapes, peaches, medlars, quinces, melons and cucumbers were cultivated. Cabbages, apricots, artichokes, cherries, and several varieties of plums were introduced, probably for the first time. In 1524, the culture of hops was introduced, and that of flax attempted, but without success.—The Royal Arms.*

EMINENT PERSONS.—Cardinal Wolsey* was the son of a butcher at Ipswich. By his talents and skilful diplomacy he attained the highest political rank that could be held by any subject. Henry made him Chancellor, and the Pope created him a Cardinal. But afterwards, incurring the displeasure of the capricious monarch, he was deprived of his offices, and died soon after from sorrow and disappointment.

Sir Thomas More* succeeded Wolsey as Chancellor. He was a man of rigid integrity, and was beheaded in 1535, for refusing to acknowledge the King's supremacy. He wrote Utopia, a political romance.

Leland, an antiquary.—Colet.—Lilly.—Holbein.

EDWARD VI.

1547—1553.

He was the only son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour. He was never married.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1547. Edward succeeded at nine years of age. The Duke of Somerset, his mother's brother, was appointed Protector.—A victory was gained by Somerset over the Scots at Pinkey, or Musselburgh, near Edinburgh.*—Leith was set on fire.—It was enacted that all images should be removed from churches and chapels,* and that Holy Communion in both kinds should be administered to the people. The elevation of the host was forbidden.—Cranmer published a Catechism in English. An English copy of the Bible deposited in every parish church, and chained to the desk.—Superstitious observances abolished.

The present constitution of the Church of England was chiefly founded during this reign under the auspices of Somerset and Cranmer.

1549. An act was carried through Parliament, enforcing the use of the reformed liturgy under severe penalties,* and another touching Lent fasts.—Ket's insurrection in Norfolk. The insurgents assembled on Moushold Hill, near Norwich, and the ringleaders harangued them from the branches of a spreading oak.* After partial success they were defeated by the King's forces. Ket and the principal rebels were executed.—Seymour, Lord High Admiral of England, brother of Somerset, beheaded on Tower Hill, on a charge of high treason.—Southwark incorporated with London; it was soon afterwards made one of the Wards of the City.—Bill passed in Parliament permitting the marriage of clergymen.—Metrical Psalmody, as now sung in parochial churches, first became general from the version of the Psalms by Sternhold and Hopkins, published during this year.

1550. The whole liturgy of the Church of England was set to music by John Marbeck, organist of Windsor: only four sorts of notes are used in this composition. The lute was at this period, and had been for two centuries, the favourite chamber instrument of Europe. Its shape and sound are now scarcely known.—Warwick was made Lord High Admiral, and Great Master of the Household.—Two persons suffered at Smithfield for heresy.

1551. Elizabeth, daughter of the French King, affianced to Edward.—The sweating sickness raged in London.

1552. The Duke of Somerset beheaded.—The Articles of Religion were published by royal authority:—they were 42 in number, and differed but little from the 39 Articles at present received in Church.

1553. A company formed under the name of Merchant Adventurers. Three ships were sent out to try to reach China by the north of Europe and Asia. They reached 72° North latitude, but here two of the ships were lost. The third ship reached Archangel, and the commander obtained from the Czar, John Basilonitz, valuable trading privileges.

Lord Guildford Dudley married to Lady Jane Grey. Edward was persuaded by Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, to settle the succession to the crown upon Lady Jane Grey, daughter-in-law to the Duke, and great-grand-daughter of Henry VII.* The young King died at Greenwich, of a consumption, shortly after; he was only sixteen years of age, and was a prince of great promise; a good scholar, imbued with deep piety, and zealous in the great cause of the Reformation. Upon the King's death, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and a few of the principal citizens were summoned to Greenwich, where the royal body was lying in state. Here Edward's will was read, and all present took oaths of allegiance to Lady Jane Grey,* as QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

This was such a plentiful year that a barrel of beer with the cock was sold for sixpence, and four large loaves for a penny.

Turkey carpets first mentioned during this reign.—Edward was the first who issued crowns, half-crowns, and sixpences.

Edward erected more schools and hospitals than any monarch since the Conquest. Christ's Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, and many others owe their endowment to this amiable prince.—The Royal Arms.*

EMINENT PERSONS.—Seymour, Duke of Somerset,* was appointed, according to the last will of Henry VIII., Lord Protector of the realm during the minority of Edward. His great power and ambition excited the envy of the other nobles, and they accused him of treasonable designs. He was brought to the block in 1552.

John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester,* was the means of occasioning the first division in the newly formed church of England, by protesting that the continental simplicity of worship was more in accordance with Scripture than the ceremonial form adopted in England.

Sir Hugh Willoughby.

Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.

MARY.

1553—1558.

She was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Arragon. She married Philip of Spain, son of Charles V. Emperor of Germany. She had no children.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1553. The will of the late King was strenuously enforced by those who were attached to the Protestant cause. The Lord Mayor of London and others swore allegiance to the Lady Jane Grey: she was conveyed in procession to the Tower, and was there publicly received as Queen.* Ten days subsequently she was deposed by Mary, the eldest sister of Edward VI. The Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Warwick, and others, who had espoused the cause of Lady Jane Grey, were arraigned for treason and condemned.—Many of the Protestant Bishops were thrown into prison; the laws of Edward VI. respecting religion were revoked, and the Church Service appointed to be performed in Latin throughout the kingdom.—"The Great Harry," ship-of-war, burnt at Woolwich, through the carelessness of the sailors.

1554. Philip brought an immense quantity of bullion into England, and a new coinage was issued. His head was joined with the queen's on the coins, generally *vis-a-vis*: on the reverse of some of the coins the arms of Spain were impaled with those of England. Mary restored the Romish religion, and reinstated the Bishops who had been suspended during the preceding reign. The Princess Elizabeth, the Queen's only sister, having excited suspicion by her attachment to Protestantism, was arrested and committed to the Tower.* England was publicly reconciled to the Romish see; and, at a meeting of Parliament, Cardinal Pole in the name of the Pope, gave absolution to the whole nation.*

1555. Many Protestants were burned in various parts of England for alleged heresy. Ridley, Bishop of London, and Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, were burnt together at Oxford.*

Currants, as dried fruit, obtained from Zante.

1556. Cranmer, the first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, who had been induced to sign a recantation of his opinions, made a public confession of his guilt in St. Mary's church, Oxford;* he was then dragged to the stake.

1557. The manufacture of fine flint glass, little inferior to that of Venice, carried on in the Savoy House, Strand.—A negro in Cheapside made fine sewing needles, but kept his art a profound secret.—This reign is celebrated in the annals of painting. Sir Antonio More and other foreign artists visited England, took several portraits of the queen, and were richly rewarded. Philip patronized this art, and formed a collection of fine paintings, particularly those of Titian.

1558. Calais was besieged and taken by the French. Grief at this event is thought to have accelerated the death of Mary. Her disposition is generally considered to have been gloomy, bigoted, and tyrannical.

It is stated that no fewer than 270 victims suffered martyrdom *during this reign.* Racks, thumb-screws, and other barbarous *instruments of torture* were brought into constant use. Hence

in the Chronological Pictures, an axe, a burning brand, a scourge, and a sword are introduced as symbolical of these bloody persecutions. Hence also the Crown of England is represented as eclipsed by the Papal tiara; and beads, crosses, &c. are introduced as indicative of popery. The arms of Philip, surrounded with the collar of the golden fleece, and surmounted by the Spanish crown, are likewise introduced, and also the arms of England and Spain quartered. On the other side of the print, the block, the axe, and the rose plucked from its stem, denote the untimely end of Lady Jane Grey.

EMINENT PERSONS.—Lady Jane Grey had been married shortly before the demise of the late king, to Lord Guildford Dudley, son of the Duke of Northumberland. She was but sixteen years of age when the crown was bequeathed to her, and she at first firmly refused to accept the perilous elevation.* Her reign lasted but ten days. Mary condemned both her and her husband to the block.

Philip of Spain espoused Mary, in 1554.

Cardinal Pole, Bishops Gardiner and Bonner, Ridley and Latimer—Cranmer, Coverdale, Fox the Martyrologist.

ELIZABETH.

1558—1603.

She was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn. She was never married.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1558. On the death of Mary, Elizabeth was unanimously acknowledged as queen by both Houses of Parliament.

1559. Elizabeth met Parliament in person,* and was declared the supreme head of the Church; the Protestant religion was restored, and the Book of Common Prayer re-established.—Francis II. King of France, and his consort, Mary Queen of Scots, assumed the title of King and Queen of France, England, and Scotland.

1565. Potatoes introduced by Sir Walter Raleigh from America.

1566. The building of the Royal Exchange commenced by Sir Thomas Gresham, a wealthy and eminent merchant, and royal agent.

1567. Henry Lord Darnley, the second husband of Mary Queen of Scots, was murdered; the odium of this crime fell upon Mary.

1568. Mary Queen of Scots, imprisoned in the Castle of Car-

lisle. Parker's, or the Bishop's Bible, issued. It continued to be the authorised version until 1611.

1577. Elizabeth sent troops into the Netherlands, to assist in the struggle against the tyrannical oppression of Philip II. It was during the course of this war that the gallant Sir Philip Sydney fell. Elizabeth was offered the sovereignty of Holland and Zealand, but she refused it.

1579. The circumnavigation of the globe achieved by Drake. He was the first Englishman who had accomplished this exploit, and the Queen attended at the splendid banquet which was given at Deptford on board his ship, in commemoration of his return, when she knighted the circumnavigator.*

1581. The sect, called Brownists, founded by Robert Brown. They were afterwards called Independents.

1587. Mary Queen of Scots, having been implicated in a conspiracy against Elizabeth, was beheaded at Fotheringay Castle.* —Sir Francis Drake sailed into Cadiz roads, and destroyed thirty ships; he afterwards took or destroyed one hundred Spanish vessels. The Queen reviewed the troops at Tilbury Fort,* preparing them for the expected invasion of the Spaniards.

1588. The British fleet, under Howard, attacked and defeated the Spanish Armada.*—First paper-mill at Dartford.

1590. Invention of the telescope.—First manufacture of sail cloth in England.

1596. Cadiz taken by the English.

1599. The East India Company incorporated and chartered.

1600. Decimal arithmetic invented by Simon Stevin, of Bruges. The martyr fires of Smithfield were relighted during this reign, and those who rejected episcopacy were the victims.

1601. The Earl of Essex was executed on account of having attempted an insurrection. The Queen deeply lamented the loss of her favourite, and survived him only two years. She had unquestionably strong powers of mind, but she was despotic and often tyrannical.

Domestic architecture progressed during this reign. Projections were often built from the centre and at each end of private mansions, giving to the front some resemblage to the letter ɯ, the initial letter of Elizabeth. Commerce and the naval power of England extended greatly under the sway of this queen. The limits of maritime discovery were enlarged. Frobisher discovered the entrance to Hudson Bay, called Frobisher Strait, and Davis discovered the Strait that bears his name. Sir Walter Raleigh also, in 1584, planted the first English colony in that part of North America, which, in honour of his virgin queen, he named V[illegible] *[illegible]holic representations.* On one side of the sheet a [illegible] introduced, because Elizabeth patronized music,

and performed on both these instruments. Below are the arms and supporters of Elizabeth. On the other side are the arms of Mary Queen of Scots, quartered with those of France, her adopted country. Below, is the order of the Thistle; above, the crown of Scotland. The axe and the broken sceptre allude to her execution.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*Mary Queen of Scots was the daughter of James V. of Scotland, whom she succeeded, eight days after her birth. Elizabeth kept her nineteen years in confinement, and then sentenced her to decapitation on a charge of conspiracy.

*Cecil Lord Burleigh was treasurer of England during twenty-seven years.

*William Shakspeare, the son of a wool-comber at Stratford-on-Avon, holds the first rank among dramatic authors: he died in 1616, aged 52.

Sirs P. Sydney, F. Drake, T. Gresham, W. Raleigh, B. C. Hatton.

Ben Jonson, Edmund Spenser, Hooker, Roger Ascham, Camden, Selden, Whitgift.

GENEALOGY OF THE TUDOR SOVEREIGNS.

*HENRY VII.

- HENRY VIII.
  - MARY (by Catherine of Arragon.)
  - ELIZABETH (by Anne Boleyn.)
  - EDWARD VI. (by Jane Seymour.)
- Margaret (*m.* 1. James IV. of Scotland. 2. Earl of Angus.)
  - James V. of Scotland (by James IV).
    - Mary, Queen of Scots, *m.* 1. the Dauphin, 2. Lord Darnley.
      - JAMES I. of England and VI. of Scotland.
  - Margaret Douglas, (by Earl of Angus) *m.* Matthew Stuart E. of Lenox.
    - Lord Darnley
      - JAMES I. of England and VI. of Scotland.
    - Chas. Stuart. (D. of Lenox)
      - Arabella Stuart.
- Mary (*m.* 1. Louis XII. of France. 2. Chas. Brandon, D. of Suffolk.)
  - Frances (by Duke of Suffolk) *m.* Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset.
    - *LADY JANE GREY.*

---

* TABLE SHEWING THE DESCENT OF HENRY VII. FROM EDWARD III.

- EDWARD III.
  - John of Gaunt, D. of Lancaster.
    - John Beaufort, E. of Somerset.
      - John Beaufort, D. of Somerset.
        - Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, *m.* Margaret.
          - HENRY VII.
- Catherine of France, Widow of Henry V. *m.* Owen Tudor.
  - Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, *m.* Margaret.
    - HENRY VII.

HOUSE OF STUART.

JAMES I.

of England, and VI. of Scotland.

1603—1625.

He was the son of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, and Mary, Queen of Scots. He married Ann, daughter of Frederick II. King of Denmark, He had two sons, of whom Charles alone survived him.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS. — Immediately after the death of Elizabeth, Sir Robert Carey and others posted to Scotland, to apprize James that the succession to the crown devolved upon him.* The claim of James rested on his descent from Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. who had married James IV. of Scotland.

1603. A conspiracy was formed for seizing the King and compelling him to change his Ministers, and grant toleration. Sir Walter Raleigh, Cobham, and some of the other conspirators, were arrested and committed to the Tower.

1604. A meeting between the Bishops and the Puritans, held at Hampton Court. James acted as moderator, and favoured the Bishops. The non-conforming clergy were persecuted and driven from their livings.

1605. James discovered a plot which had been formed to blow up the Houses of Parliament with gunpowder. A large dark cellar under the Parliament House was searched, and thirty-six barrels of powder were found concealed under heaps of coal and faggots. Guy Fawkes, one of the conspirators, was arrested in the cellar.*

1607. The translation of the present authorized version of the Bible was commenced under the auspices of the Government.* It was completed and published in 1611. Hudson's Bay discovered by Captain Hudson.

1608. Alum manufactured in England.

1610. Marine architecture progressed. James built a ship called "The Prince," incomparably superior to all the vessels which had previously been constructed.

1613. Trade having been greatly impeded by the want of smaller money than the legal coin, a patent was granted to Harrington, Baron of Exeter, to make farthing tokens of copper; and it was enacted that on one side of these tokens there should be two sceptres crossing under one diadem, and on the other a harp.

1614. Logarithms invented by Napier, a Scotchman.

1615. Harvey announced the doctrine of the complete circulation of the blood by means of the arteries and veins.—Rubens visited England, and gave an impulse to the art of painting. Vandyke was appointed principal painter to the King.

1618. Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, on a former attainder of treason.

1620. During this reign all who refused to embrace episcopacy were severely punished. Accordingly a large body of Nonconformists, known in history as the "Pilgrim Fathers," emigrated to British America.

1623. The King, though much averse to the proceeding, was induced by the entreaties of the Prince and the menaces of Buckingham, to permit the Prince of Wales to repair in disguise to Madrid, to solicit the hand of the Infanta in marriage.* But this intended alliance with Spain was afterwards dropped.

1625. James died of a tertian ague. He was pedantic, pusillanimous, and arbitrary.

Architecture flourished under the direction of Inigo Jones. The Banqueting-house at Whitehall was begun in 1619: it is now used as a chapel. With the exception of Westminster Hall it is the largest room in England.—In this reign the dignity of Baronet was first created, and in return for the honorary distinction liberal donations were expected to be conferred upon the crown.—The manufacture of tapestry was established in Surrey.

Symbolic illustrations. Below the portrait of the king are the Arms of the United Kingdom, in three shields, because James was the sovereign of Scotland, as well as of England and Ireland. The embroidery on the hanging represents the Rose of England, the Thistle of Scotland, and the Shamrock of Ireland, united under one Crown. A medallion of Raleigh is placed beneath it. On the other side is a medallion of Sir Hugh Middleton, with the charter granted him, in 1605, for bringing the stream of water from the springs at Amwell, near Hertford, to supply London. This was the origin of what is now called "The New River."

EMINENT PERSONS.—* Francis Bacon was made a Peer, and appointed to the post of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal on the accession of James. He was afterwards Chancellor. His profound philosophical researches have entitled him to the appellation of the father of experimental philosophy. Yet his private character was mean and sordid; he was publicly convicted of bribery, and was degraded from office. He died in 1626, aged 65.

*Sir Edward Coke, celebrated as a lawyer, and as a writer on the Constitution of England.

Sir Walter Raleigh, executed in 1618.

Ben Jonson, Hooker, Stow, Sir Hugh Middleton, Inigo Jones, Rubens, Vandyke.

CHARLES I.

1625—1649.

He was the only surviving son of James I. He married Henrietta, daughter of Henry IV. King of France. He had three sons, Charles, James, and Henry, and four daughters.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1625. The first impolitic measure of Charles on coming to the throne was an attempt to levy money without the consent of Parliament.

1628. Buckingham, the weak and worthless favourite of the King, was assassinated at Portsmouth by Felton.*—A great improvement in medalling took place in the use of instruments and presses, instead of the former process of hammering.

1632. Colony of Maryland founded, so called in honour of Henrietta Maria, the queen of Charles.

1634. A tax having been levied upon the country for improving the navy, a fleet of sixty sail reasserted the maritime superiority of England.

1637. Archbishop Laud prepared a service book, and sent it to the Bishops at Edinburgh, to read publicly; but on the first attempt in St. Giles's, a general riot ensued, which endangered the lives of the Bishop and Officers of the State.*

1640. The royal forces had frequent skirmishes with the Scottish Covenanters.

1641. Lord Strafford, the chief minister of the King, was impeached by Parliament, and condemned to death. When informed that his master had signed the warrant for his execution,* he exclaimed, "Put not your trust in princes, nor in the sons of men, for in them is no salvation."

1642. Battle of Edgehill between Charles and the Parliamentary party.

1643. Battle of Chalgrove field, in which Hampden was mortally wounded. Invention of mezzo tint: it was introduced into England by Prince Rupert.

1646. After sustaining several defeats, Charles threw himself upon the protection of the Scottish army.

1647. The Scotch delivered up the King to the Parliament.

1648. A new scheme of Government was drawn up by Fairfax and the army.

1649. Charles was tried and condemned to death. Before the sentence was carried into execution, he was allowed a final interview with his children.* He was beheaded at Whitehall.* He

was endowed with many qualities which would have adorned a private station, but his judgment was weak, and his conduct injudicious.

Charles was a liberal patron of the arts, he formed a noble collection of paintings and statues. The cartoons of Raphael were purchased by his direction.

Symbolical representations. On one side are a bust, statue, books, scroll, and tapestry, to denote that Charles encouraged the fine arts. The equestrian statue of Charles is believed to be the first of the kind cast in England. On the other side is the Parliamentary Warrant for the king's execution, with the Seal of Parliament attached. The axe cutting through the royal crown, the block, and the broken sceptre refer to the king's death. The burning torch is symbolical of the outrages upon property, consequent upon the civil war, when men had their houses burnt before their eyes. Below is a shield bearing the arms of the king, with supporters; by the side hangs the St. George medal, which the king gave into the hands of Bishop Juxon, on the morning of his execution, pronouncing the word "REMEMBER." Some flowers are introduced, as several choice exotics were brought into England at this time. A portrait of Vandyke is introduced, who was patronized by the king.

EMINENT PERSONS.—Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. King of France, was married to Charles in 1625.

*Laud was the son of a clothier of Reading. He became Chaplain to the King, and was afterwards promoted to the See of Canterbury. He contended for the re-establishment of the outward forms of episcopacy, and persecuted the puritans. He was beheaded in 1645.

Earl of Strafford, John Hampden, Duke of Buckingham, Prince Rupert, son of the Elector Palatine, Inigo Jones, Sir Peter Lely, Quarles, Gunter.

THE COMMONWEALTH.
1649—1653.

PROTECTORATE UNDER
OLIVER CROMWELL.
1653—1658.

PROTECTORATE UNDER
RICHARD CROMWELL.
1658—1659.

THE COMMONWEALTH.
1659—1660.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1649. The office of King abolished.* The Commons also voted the abolition of the House of Lords.—New coinage issued by the orders of Parliament. The coins bore on one side a cross, a palm, and a laurel, with the inscription, "The Commonwealth of England," and on the other, a cross and harp, and the words "God with us."—Manufacture of brass introduced into England by a German.—George Fox began to preach publicly; he founded the sect of the Quakers.

1651. Charles, the eldest son of the late King, after his defeat at the Battle at Worcester, concealed himself for a whole day in an oak, from which at nightfall he descended, and was taken by a poor man to a barn, where he remained two days and two nights, his only food being bread and buttermilk, which the Prince thought "the best food he had ever eaten."

1652. The Navigation Act led to a war with the Dutch.—Coffee first used in England.

1653. Cromwell dissolved the Long Parliament, and forcibly compelled the members to leave the House.* Oliver Cromwell appointed Lord Protector of the Realm, and installed in the Court of Chancery.*—The crown jewels and the splendid collection of paintings, statues, &c., which had been made by Charles, were exposed to public sale. Cromwell purchased the Cartoons of Raphael for three hundred pounds.—John Biddle, called the father of English Unitarians, lived during this period.—Naval engagement between Blake and the celebrated Van Tromp. *The Dutch were defeated.* In a subsequent engagement, in the course of the same year, Van Tromp was slain.

1654. First law against the cultivation of tobacco in England.—The air-pump improved, by Robert Boyle.

1656. The island of Jamaica taken from the Spaniards. It has ever since remained in the possession of the English.—Treaty of Alliance between France and England against Spain.

1657. The title of King was offered to Cromwell by the Parliament: but he refused the honour. Charles II. proposed to marry the daughter of the Protector; but this alliance never took place.

1658. Oliver Cromwell died, after having nominated his son Richard as his successor. All agree in ascribing to this remarkable man talents of the highest order, a mighty and comprehensive genius, and consummate skill in conducting both civil and military affairs.

1659. Richard Cromwell's title recognized by Parliament. Richard, however, did not inherit his father's strength of mind, or determination of purpose: he was soon compelled to relinquish his authority, and to retire into private life. The Long Parliament, or the "Rump," was again assembled. Disputes with the army subsequently led to the restoration of Monarchy in 1660.

The art of engraving progressed under Hollar and Lombart. The art of medalling was carried to great perfection.

Cromwell made numerous laws for the improvement of commerce and shipping, and reduced the legal interest of money from 8 to 6 per cent. In 1553, and again in 1556, he issued sundry enactments for the regulation of the Post-Office. Letters were carried for the sum of 2*d.* to all places within 80 miles of London, and to Scotland for 4*d.* He abolished all kinds of monopolies.

Symbolical representations, &c. On one side is a specimen of the armour of the period; and flags to denote the growing importance of the Navy. The broom at the mast-head is introduced, in allusion to the impotent threat of Van Tromp, "to sweep the seas." On the other side is a Quaker's hat, and also medallion heads of eminent men. The arms of the Commonwealth, with medallion of Clarendon, Harvey, Monk, and Bunyan, surround the portrait of Cromwell.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*Thomas Lord Fairfax joined the party of the Presbyterians, in the civil war against the King; the chief command of the army was given to him. At the restoration he secured the favour of Charles: he died in 1671.

*Milton, the author of Paradise Lost, was at first a schoolmaster. He distinguished himself by his poetical and republican writings, and obtained the post of Latin Secretary to Cromwell. He entirely lost his sight, and in consequence employed his daughters as his amanuenses. He died in 1674.

Waller, Dryden, Jeremy Taylor, Sir M. Hale, Sir H. Vane, Fuller, Calamy, Owen, Leighton, Bunyan, Baxter, John Howe, Denham, Harvey, Blake, Ireton, Lambert, Usher, Dr. Busby, Monk.

HOUSE OF STUART RESTORED.

CHARLES II.

1660—1685.

He was the eldest son of Charles I. He married the Infanta Catharine of Portugal, but had no children.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1660. Charles II. returned to England, after an exile of twelve years. He landed at Dover, accompanied by the Dukes of York and Gloucester, and was met by many of the nobility.* He received Monk with great favour, embraced him, and called him his father.—Episcopacy re-established.—The modern history of the public revenue is generally considered to commence at the Restoration. By the 12 Charles II. the subsidies called poundage and tonnage, consisting of certain duties upon the export and import of wine and other articles of merchandise, were conferred on the King for life. From this Act originated our present system of custom-house duties.—An excise duty laid upon tea.—Circulating libraries originated about this period.

1661. The bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw were exhumed and hanged. Several regicides were executed.

1662. The Act of Uniformity was enforced;* by which it was enacted, that every clergyman should declare his assent and consent to everything in the Book of Common Prayer. It is said that upwards of 2000 clergymen were ejected from their livings for non-compliance with this regulation.—Dunkirk was sold to the French.—Charles married Catharine of Portugal; her dowry, besides a large sum of money, was the fortress of Tangier in Africa, and Bombay.—Great improvement took place in the coinage. Milled money was issued, with graining or letters upon the rim. The coin called a guinea was first struck in this year; it was so called because made from gold brought by the African Company from Guinea.—The Royal Society incorporated by charter.—Perukes came into fashion about this period. They were first worn by the ladies; the gentlemen did not adopt them till two years afterwards.

1664. The Conventicle Act passed in England and Scotland, and enforced against the Presbyterians by Archbishop Sharp.—War declared against the Dutch. The Duke of York put to sea with a fleet of ninety-eight ships of the line.

1665. London ravaged by the Plague;* the dead bodies daily removed in a cart for burial.—Great part of London destroyed by fire.*

1666. The Covenanters rose up in arms in the west of Scotland. They were defeated on the Pentland Hills; * of those who survived the battle, many were hanged, and others were tortured.

1670. Art of etching upon glass discovered by a German.

1671. Colonel Blood attempted to steal the regalia from the Tower.—The monument of London* commenced; it was completed in 1677.

1673. Test Act passed, requiring all persons holding office under the crown to take the oath of supremacy and allegiance, to subscribe to the declaration against transubstantiation, and to receive the sacrament of Holy Communion.

1675. The first stone of St. Paul's Cathedral* laid by Sir Christopher Wren. Thirty-five years were occupied in the erection of the edifice, the last stone being laid in 1710, by the son of the architect.

1676. The art of calico printing commenced in London.—The royal observatory at Greenwich founded. Flamstead was appointed astronomer royal. — The library of Trinity College, Cambridge, one of Wren's finest productions was commenced.

1678. The Popish Plot detected.

1679. Habeas Corpus Act passed. The Covenanters routed at Bothwell Bridge.

1681. Rye-house Plot concerted.

1682. Pennsylvania founded by Penn and his colony of Quakers. Chelsea Hospital, founded by Charles.

1683. A steam engine constructed by the Marquess of Worcester.—Lord Russell, Algernon Sydney, and others executed.

1684. Covenanters and Cameronians imprisoned at the Bass Rock, &c. The figure of Britannia sitting on a globe, holding in her right hand an olive branch, and in her left a spear and shield,* first appears on the copper coinage issued about this period.—Landscape gardening received a powerful impulse from the patronage of Charles; he invited foreign artists to England, and planted Greenwich and St. James' Parks.

1685. The King died in the communion of the Romish Church, and received extreme unction. He was profane, faithless, and dissolute.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*General Monk joined the Parliamentary forces during the civil war; but after the death of Cromwell, he brought about the restoration of Charles II. He
-eated Earl of Torrington and Duke of Albemarle. He died,
59, in his 62nd year.

*Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was a Royalist. Charles I. made him a Privy Counsellor and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He died in exile in France. His daughter married the Duke of York, and was the mother of Mary and Anne, both successively Queens of England.

Lauderdale, Sharp, Butler, Dryden, Otway, Waller, Bunyan, Baxter, *Sir Matthew Hale, Jeremy Taylor, Dugdale, *Sir Christopher Wren, Halley.

JAMES II.

1685—1688.

He was the second son of Charles I. He was twice married; first, to Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon; and afterwards, to Mary d'Este, daughter of the Duke of Modena. He had several children.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1685. Immediately after the death of his brother, James attended mass in state, and ordered all Papists and Dissenters to be liberated from prison. —A rebellion broke out in Scotland under the Earl of Argyle, but he was taken prisoner and beheaded.—The Duke of Monmouth landed with some forces at Lyme, and assumed the title of King. He entered Taunton in triumph amidst the acclamations of the populace, twenty-six young ladies presented him with colours and emblems wrought by their own hands.* He was defeated at the battle of Sedgmoor in Somersetshire, and was soon after captured by some soldiers, who dragged him out of a ditch in which he had vainly endeavoured to conceal himself.* He was beheaded on Tower Hill. Through the severity and cruelty of Judge Jeffreys, above two hundred and fifty of the adherents of this unfortunate nobleman were condemned and executed.

James continued to levy all the oppressive taxes of the former reign, and induced the Parliament to settle upon him the sums which had been given to his predecessor only for his lifetime. The money which was thus accumulated was however, applied to the maintenance of a regular army and navy. The financial administration of James was prudent and economical, and in 1688 he had 30,000 troops in England alone.

Revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. By this impolitic act the Protestant artisans of France were driven from their country. Some of them settled at Spitalfields in London, and established manufactures of silk brocades, satins and lutestrings. Fine writing paper was first made in England about this period; it had previously been imported from France, and the art of making it was probably introduced by the refugees. The study of natural history made great progress in England under Dr. Martin Lister, afterwards chief physician to Queen Anne, and Ray, an eminent naturalist.

1687. James attempted to appoint Roman Catholics to the highest offices in the Church and in the Universities, but he met with great resistance.

1688. James published a declaration, dispensing those who held civil and military offices from taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. Seven Bishops were sent to the Tower for petitioning against this measure.* They were tried and acquitted. The arbitrary proceedings of James having excited the indignation of the people, William Prince of Orange was invited to England, and he accordingly landed with an army at Torbay, November 5th, 1688. The royal family, finding themselves deserted, were compelled to seek safety by flight. The Queen with the Prince of Wales escaped by night in a small boat,* and James with a few attendants embarked on board a fishing smack,* and proceeded to Ambleteuse. He died at St. Germains in 1701. He was bigoted, intolerant, and fond of power.

The national anthem, God save the King, is generally supposed to have been composed during this reign. A great improvement took place in the condition of the middle orders, the result of the nation's progress in navigation and commerce.

Charity schools first established in London.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*Robert Boyle, the son of Richard Earl of Cork, was eminent as a theologian and as a natural philosopher. He died in 1691.

*Lord Jeffreys was raised to political influence during the reign of Charles II. and, after the accession of James, was made Lord Chancellor. At the Revolution he was committed to the Tower, where he died in 1689.

James Duke of Monmouth, Campbell Earl of Argyle, Dryden, Wycherly, Otway, Stillingfleet, Tillotson, Burnet.

WILLIAM III. AND MARY II.

1689—1694.

WILLIAM III.

ALONE.

1694—1702.

William III was the son of William Prince of Orange and Mary, the eldest daughter of Charles I.—Mary was the eldest daughter of James II.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1688. After the flight of James, the superintendence of public affairs was entrusted by Parliament to the Prince of Orange, and writs were issued for a Convention. The following year the crown was formally tendered to Willi[illegible] Mary by the Convention.*

1689. Territory in India acquired by the East India Company. Tegnapatam purchased, and Fort St. David built.

1690. The Bill of Rights and the Land-tax Bill passed by Parliament.—Battle of the Boyne, between William and James II. William crossed the river on horse-back at the head of his troops,* and gained a complete victory.

1691. The Irish and French, who maintained the cause of James II., were defeated at the battle of Aghrim.

1692. Massacre of Glencoe.—Battle of La Hogue, in which the French were defeated by the English.* James who beheld the action from the heights on the shore, involuntarily exclaimed, "See my brave English sailors."

1693. A new charter granted to the East India Company.

1694. The Bill for Triennial Parliaments passed both Houses. —Queen Mary died of the small-pox.—The Bank of England established by royal charter.*

1696-97. A complete re-coinage of the silver money.—This measure was adopted on account of the perplexity which had arisen in trade and commerce from the clipped state of the money; shillings often containing only three penny worth of silver.—Greenwich Hospital* founded by Act of Parliament, for aged and disabled seamen: it was not opened till 1705.—The first lighthouse commenced on the Eddystone Rock off Plymouth, by Winstanley. It was not completed till 1700, and was blown down by a tempest in 1703.—The invasion plot. The Habeas Corpus Act suspended in consequence.—Treaty of Ryswick concluded with the French, upon their recognition of William as King of England.

1698. The English had acquired so much reputation for watch-making, that an Act was passed enjoining all makers to inscribe their names on their watches, to prevent watches of foreign manufacture from being passed off as English.—Peter the Great, Czar of Moscovy, visited England to see the process of ship-building.—Savery constructed a steam engine for raising water; it was used in draining mines.—Society for promoting Christian Knowledge instituted.—The East India Company obtained a grant of Calcutta and two adjoining villages, and permission to build forts.

1700. Kamtschatka discovered by the Russians.

1701. Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts incorporated by charter, June 16th.—Tate and Brady produced their version of the Psalms during this reign.—After the death of the last of Queen Anne's seventeen children, the succession to the Crown was settled by Act of Parliament upon the Princess Sophia of Hanover, grand-daughter of James I., and on her Protestant heirs, after the demise of Anne. Hence the accession of the House of Brunswick or Hanover to the British Throne.

1702. William was thrown from his horse on the road to Hampton Court;* his collar-bone was fractured, and he died shortly after. He was grave, reserved, and unostentatious; and possessed great abilities as a statesman and as a general.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*John Locke, an illustrious philosopher, was born in 1632. His most celebrated work is an Essay on the Human Understanding, in the composition of which he was engaged nine years. He died in 1704, in his 73rd year.

*Frederick Duke of Schomberg early engaged in the service of the Prince of Orange. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the troops sent into Ireland against James II. He fell at the battle of the Boyne, aged 82.

Tillotson, Tennison, Archbishop of Canterbury, Huyghens, Ashmole.

ANNE.

1702—1714.

She was the second daughter of James II. by Anne Hyde, the daughter of Hyde, Earl of Clarendon. She married George,* Prince of Denmark, the second son of Frederic III. She had many children, but they all died young.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1702. By the Succession Bill, passed in 1701, Anne had been declared the successor to the crown; and accordingly, on the demise of William, she was proclaimed Queen. Prince George of Denmark, her husband, was made lord high admiral and generalissimo. War declared against France. Marlborough departed for Holland, and commenced military operations. Anne ordered that the words *Semper eadem* should be used as the motto to her arms.

1703. The most terrible tempest took place that had been ever known in England. Many ships and barges were sunk in the Thames, and hundreds of seamen perished; the roofs of churches and houses were torn off; and the loss of property in London alone was estimated at one million sterling.—The Methuen treaty concluded between England and Portugal, chiefly for the regulation of commerce.—Supplies voted by Parliament for the purpose of recovering the monarchy of Spain from the house of Bourbon, and restoring it to that of Austria.

1704. Queen Anne's bounty established. It consisted of her revenue of the first fruits and tenths, which she allotted, by Act of Parliament, to the maintenance of the poor clergy.—Harley appointed Secretary of State.—Gibraltar was taken by Admiral Rooke.* This important fortress has ever since remained in the

Victory gained at Blenheim* by Marl-
army over the French.—Sea fight off
ish and the French.

1705. Spain became the seat of war, and the Earl of Peterborough gained several victories.

Isaac Newton knighted by the Queen.

1706. Battle of Ramilies in the Netherlands, gained by Marlborough and the allies.—Scotch and English commissioners appointed to draw up the terms of Union between England and Scotland.*

1707. The Act of Union having been ratified by the Parliaments of both nations, and by royal assent, the first British Parliament was assembled in 1707.

1708. A conspiracy broke out in Scotland in favour of the Pretender. The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, and twenty-two Scottish lords and gentlemen arrested.—Victory gained at Oudenarde in the Netherlands.—George of Denmark, husband of the Queen, died. He was a man of unambitious character, and had taken no part in the administration of public affairs.—Charter of the Bank of England renewed, and fresh privileges conferred.

1709. The Tatler published by Steele; thus originated the periodical essays on men and manners, which afterwards attained so much celebrity.—The second Eddystone lighthouse completed. —Tournay surrendered to Marlborough and Prince Eugene.—Battle of Malplaquet.—Dr. Sacheverell preached a virulent sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral, before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, in which he denounced some of the ministers, and insisted on the divine right of kings.* He was, in consequence, impeached by the Commons, his sermons were burnt by the hangman, and he was suspended from preaching for three years.

1710. The Academy of Music founded.—Act passed for building fifty new churches.—First enclosure Act passed: much land which had previously remained untilled, was brought into cultivation. Winnowing machines were, during this year, introduced from Holland; but much resistance was raised against their being brought into use, and in Scotland they were denounced from the pulpit. The threshing machine was not employed in the northern part of the island till about this period.

1711. A more effective steam engine than any that had hitherto been invented, was constructed by Newcomen.—The custom of wearing hoops adopted by the ladies.

1712. Richard Cromwell, the son of Oliver Cromwell, and his successor in the Protectorate, died in retirement at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, aged 90.—Peace signed at Utrecht, and ratified the following year by a council assembled at Whitehall.* By this treaty France agreed to recognise the Protestant succession, and England gave up most of the advantages gained by the late war.

1713. An act passed reducing the legal rate of interest from 6 to 5 per cent.

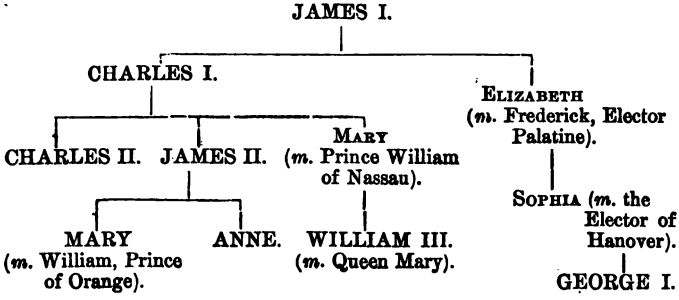
1714. Anne was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which terminated fatally. She possessed no power or independence of mind, and was successively governed by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, and by Mrs. Masham.—The scarlet and blue uniform was established during this reign, and the red and white feather first appeared as a part of military costume. The pike and the bandalier were superseded by the musket and the cartouch box.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*John Churchill Duke of Marlborough was the most celebrated general of the age. William III. raised him to the command of the troops in Holland, and, on the accession of Anne, he was confirmed in his appointments, and made captain-general of the English forces at home and abroad. Blenheim House was erected in commemoration of his brilliant exploits, and presented to him by the Nation. He died in 1722, aged 73.

*Sir Isaac Newton, by his discoveries and scientific attainments created a new era in the history of natural philosophy. In 1705 he was elected President of the Royal Society, and was annually re-elected until his death. He died in 1727, aged 85, and was interred with great pomp in Westminster Abbey.

*Harley Earl of Oxford, *Bolingbroke, Defoe, Sherlock, Addison, Pope, Steele, Swift, Rooke, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Evelyn, Rymer, Matthew Prior.

GENEALOGY OF THE HOUSE OF STUART.



HOUSE OF HANOVER OR BRUNSWICK.

GEORGE I.

1714—1727.

He was the eldest son of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, and of Sophia, grand-daughter of James I. He married Sophia,* the daughter of George William, Duke of Brunswick and Zell, and had two children.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1714. George I. landed, soon after the demise of Anne, at Greenwich with his son. Most of the chief nobility hastened to greet him.* The Pretender put forth a manifesto, signifying his own right to the throne. A rebellion broke out in Scotland in favour of the Pretender, and the Earl of Mar erected the standard of the Stuarts at Brae Mar.* Troops were sent against him under the Duke of Argyle.

1715. The insurgents, joined by the Papists, had advanced as far as Preston, when they were compelled to lay down their arms. Fourteen hundred men, English and Scotch, were made prisoners by a thousand English horse.* This event put a stop to the insurrection in England. On the same day the rebels sustained a defeat at Sheriffmuir in Scotland.

1716. The Pretender made a public entry into Dundee, and held a council at Perth. Being closely pursued, however, by the English troops, he was obliged to retreat with precipitation; he escaped upon horseback across the Tay, which was then so completely frozen over that his cavalry and infantry defiled rapidly across it.* He retired to France. Many of his adherents suffered death for high treason.—The Bill for Septennial Parliaments passed.

1717. Glass roofs first adopted in green-houses.—The legal value of the guinea reduced from twenty-one shillings and sixpence to twenty-one shillings, and the value of other gold coins in the same proportion.

1718. The Quadruple Alliance formed between England, France, Holland, and Germany against the Spanish Government. A fleet sailed for the Mediterranean under Sir George Byng. Victory gained over the Spaniards off Cape Passaro.

1719. Quarter guineas issued, but quickly withdrawn, being found too small for use.—Lombe's silk throwing machine erected at Derby. It was the first of the kind ever seen in England, and was constructed from drawings of the machinery used at Piedmont, which had been sketched by Lombe in the disguise of a humble mechanic.

1720. The oratorio, or sacred drama, introduced into England by Handel.*—The South Sea Company formed, and other delusive speculations set on foot. A spirit of gambling pervaded the whole nation, so that 'Change Alley became the constant resort of persons of all ranks and of both sexes.*

1721. Establishment of the Chelsea Waterworks Company.—Inoculation for the small-pox introduced, and tried successfully upon some condemned criminals.

1722. A new plot in favour of the Pretender detected.

1725. William Ged, of Edinburgh, discovered the art of stereotyping. Edmund Gunter, the inventor of the wooden logarithmic scale which still bears his name, and also of the sector, and of the common surveyor's chain, lived during this reign.

1727. George I. was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died on the road to Osnaburgh. He was remarkably plain and simple in deportment, circumspect, merciful, and just.

In architecture, Gibbs and Kent continued to follow in the track of Christopher Wren, but were far from approaching him in excellence.

The coins of George I. are remarkable as being the first on which the letters F.D., Fidei Defensor, appear. His electoral arms are on the reverse: and, in the arms, those of Ireland are placed in the bottom shield, and in the dexter are the arms of his German dominions.

EMINENT PERSONS.—*James Francis, the Pretender, or Chevalier St. George, was the son of James II. and was recognized by Catholic princes as James III. He died at Rome, 1766.

*Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, was Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury. He died in retirement in 1746, aged 71.

Lords Bolingbroke and Oxford, Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, Law the projector of the South Sea Scheme, Orrery, Dr. Watts, *Pope, *Addison, Steele, *Swift, Shaftesbury.

GEORGE II.

1727—1760.

He was the only son of George I. and Sophia. He married the Princess Caroline Wilhelmina of Brandenburg Anspach, and had issue Frederick, Prince of Wales; Anne; Amelia; Elizabeth Caroline; William; Maria; Louisa, Queen of Denmark; and George, who died young.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1727. Throughout this reign vice and venality attended upon luxury, and pervaded all ration of fixed stars discovered by Bradley.

1729. Rise of Methodism.

1731. Hadley's quadrant invented.

1732. Caoutchouc first known in Europe.

1736. The steam engine first applied to purposes of navigation by J. Halls.

1737. Queen Caroline died.

1738. Westminster Bridge commenced; completed 1769.

1739. The Foundling Hospital founded through the exertions of Captain Coram.—The aggressions of Spain upon our commerce forced England into a war.

1740. Admiral Vernon captured Porto-Bello.

1741. General Wentworth and Admiral Vernon repulsed before Carthagena.

1742. Walpole became most unpopular, resigned, and was created Earl of Orford. The new Ministry shamefully adopted the measures they had formerly opposed. The English Cabinet espoused the cause of Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, against a combination of Continental powers.

1743. George II. defeated the French at Dettingen.*—A reward of £20,000 offered by Parliament for the discovery of a north-west passage through Hudson Strait.

1744. Anson returned from his circumnavigation of the globe.

1745. The English, through the cowardice of their Dutch allies, were repulsed at Fontenoy. Charles Edward, son of the Pretender, advanced to Derby, but was compelled to retire; after obtaining considerable success, he was totally defeated at Culloden Moor.*

1746. The electric apparatus, the Leyden jar, invented.

1747. The French were successful in the Netherlands; but Anson, Hawke, and Fox maintained England's supremacy at sea.—Sugar manufactured from beet root.

1748. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.—England infested with locusts.

1750. Carpets manufactured in England.—A British colony established in Nova Scotia.

1751. The Gregorian calendar adopted.

1752. Dr. Franklin proved the identity of lightning and electricity.—The American lime tree introduced into England.

1753. £20,000 voted to Harrison for his improvements in chronometers.—The British Museum established.*—Society of Arts, Commerce, and Manufactures instituted.

1755. Eddystone lighthouse destroyed by fire.—War declared between England and France, occasioned by the encroachments of France in North America, and the reprisals of the English at sea.

1756. *Mr. Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham) appointed Premier.—Calcutta taken by the Subah of Bengal, and 146 prisoners thrust into the Black Hole; 123 died in the same night from suffocation. — The third Eddystone lighthouse begun by John Smeaton, finished 1759.

1757. Admiral Byng shot for allowing the French fleet to escape.*—Colonel Clive restored the superiority of the British arms in the East.—The houses on London Bridge removed.—Achromatic telescope constructed by Dolland.

1758. The Bridgewater canal commenced.—First forgery of Bank of England Notes.

1759. Return of Halley's Comet.—Success attended the English on land at sea. Death of Wolfe,* surrender of Quebec and Montreal, and conquest of the Canadas.

1760. The King died suddenly at Kensington. He was brave, temperate and frugal, steady in his attachments, but obstinate, in his antipathies, and sometimes passionate. His chief study was the art of war. It was to the great advantage of the nation that he permitted the superior talents of his wife to obtain an ascendancy in the government during her lifetime. His chief blemishes were, the extravagant partiality with which he regarded the interests of Hanover, his avarice, and love of war. At his death the funded debt exceeded 100 millions.

In this reign commerce flourished; manufactures improved; arts and sciences, with the exception of architecture, advanced; some important innovations took place in the order of society; and various systems of dissent were laid by the preaching of Wesley* and Whitfield, Hutchinson and the Moravians.—Acts: Established a copyright in engravings. The old statutes against witchcraft repealed. The separation of the surgeons of London from the barbers. Restraining the use of the Highland dress in Scotland. Allowing persons impeached of high treason to make their full defence by counsel.

EMINENT PERSONS.—Sir Robert Walpole (Earl of Orford). *Lord Clive.

Horace Walpole; Earl of Chesterfield; Sherlock, Secker, Warburton; Sanderson, Bradley, Smith, Simpson; Hunter and Munro, Cheselden and Sharp; Thomson, Gray, Young, Akenside, the Wartons, Collins, Shenstone; Dr. Johnson; Robertson, Hume, Smollett; Fielding, Hoadly; Butler, Berkeley, Doddridge, Watts, Garrick; Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; Sir Hans Sloane; Hogarth, Reynolds, Rysbrack, Roubilliac; Handel, Arne, Boyce; Anson, Byron, (navigators); Whitfield, the Wesleys; Swift, Pope.

*Charles Edward, son of the Pretender.

GEORGE III.

1760—1811.

He was the son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and grandson of George II. He married the Princess Charlotte* of Mecklenburg Strelitz, by whom he had issue George, Prince of Wales; Frederick, Duke of York; William Henry, Duke of Clarence; the Dukes of Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, and Cambridge; Charlotte, Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, Amelia.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS. –**1760.** Frederick Prince of Wales dying prematurely, George his son, aged 23, ascended the throne, and prosecuted the war with increased vigour.

1761. Mr. Pitt retired from the ministry, on his proposition for a war with Spain being rejected, and was created Earl of Chatham. —First English navigable canal opened.

1762. War with Spain. The successes of the English led to peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1763.

1764. Admiral Byron sailed on a voyage of discovery to the S. Seas.—Watt effected his first improvement on the steam engine.

1765. The attempt to raise a revenue on stamps in America resisted, and abandoned in 1766.

1767. A duty imposed on tea, &c. in the N. American colonies led, in 1774, to the War of American Independence. Hostilities terminated in 1781.

1767. Hargrave invented the spinning jenny. Arkwright's spinning frame followed.—Dr. Black suggested the inflation of air balloons with hydrogen gas.

1768. Cook traced the Coast of New Holland. Bruce ascended the Nile.—The Royal Academy founded.*

1772. The Court of King's Bench established that a slave landing in England becomes free.

1773. Phipps' expedition to the North Pole.—Royal Humane Society founded.

1775. Watt's engines came into wide operation.

1776. Captain Cook's third voyage, and death.—The first motion made in Parliament on the abolition of the slave trade.

1778. Death of the Earl of Chatham.—Ireland obtains a redress of grievances.

1780. War with Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sahib in India.—The Gordon riots.

1781. Sunday schools first established by Robert Raikes.—The planet Uranas discovered by Herschell.—Watt's double acting steam engine completed.

1782. Admiral Kempenfelt with 800 men drowned, by the sinking of the Royal George at Spithead.—Gibraltar relieved after a four years' blockade.—Ceylon captured by the English.

1783. The Coalition Administration formed.—The independence of America acknowledged.*

1784. Mr. Pitt, second son of the Great Earl of Chatham, created Premier in his 24th year.—First ascent of a balloon in England.—Mail coaches first introduced.

1785. Cartwright's power loom for weaving invented.

1786. Attempt on the King's life by Margaret Nicholson (a mad woman)

1788. Botany Bay colonized.—Warren Hastings' trial commenced, and ended in 1795 with his acquittal.—The King afflicted with mental disease.

1789. His Majesty's convalescence announced.

1790-92. Republican and revolutionary principles advocated in England.—Coal gas first applied to the purpose of illumination.

1793. The National Convention of France declared war against Great Britain.

1795. Attempted assassination of the King.

1796. Vaccination introduced by Jenner.

1797. The Bank of England suspended cash payments.—Naval victory off Cape St. Vincent. Mutinies in the English fleet quelled.

1798. Sanguinary insurrection in Ireland aided by the French. —Victory of the Nile.

1799. Sir Sidney Smith, with a small force of British sailors, repulses Buonaparte's assault on St. Jean d'Acre.*—Duke of York's futile expedition to Holland.—Seringapatam stormed and captured by the British.*—Malta taken by the English.—The Religious Tract Society established.

1800. Union with Ireland.—Church Missionary Society established.—The voltaic pile invented.

1801. The asteroid Ceres discovered; Pallas in 1802; Juno in 1804; Vesta in 1807.—The block machinery invented by Brunel.—Victory at Copenhagen, and fleet taken.—A rebellious spirit manifested in Ireland.

1802. Treaty of Amiens. Buonaparte chosen First Consul for life.

1803. Renewal of the war with France.

1804. Napoleon became Emperor of the French.—The locomotive steam engine first used on the railroad at Merthyr Tydvil. Foreign Bible Society established.

1805. Battle of Trafalgar and death of Nelson.*

1806. William Pitt died.—Cape of Good Hope taken.

1807. Act for the abolition of the Slave Trade passed.

1808. Commencement of the Peninsular war. Sir Arthur Wellesley (*Duke of Wellington*) drove the French from Portugal.

1809. The British retreat to Corunna, and death of Sir John Moore. Victory of Talavera. The Jubilee.

1810. Sir F. Burdett committed to the Tower.—The King suffers a relapse.

The revival of pure religion, with the example of the Court, effected a great change in the tone of society during this long reign. Trade and commerce, the arts and sciences flourished. Chelsea Hospital was founded, and Blackfriars' Bridge built.

Arms of the United Kingdom quartered: 1st and 4th, English lions: 2nd, Scotch lion; 3rd, Irish harp.

EMINENT PERSONS.—Lord North; William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; William Pitt, his son; Fox, Burke, Sheridan; Lords Nelson, Rodney, Howe, St. Vincent, Collingwood; Sir Sidney Smith, the Duke of York, Sir John Moore, Wellesley, Abercrombie; Bishop Porteus, Paley; Lords Mansfield, Thurlow, Camden; Sir William Blackstone, Gibbon, Robertson, Sir Wm. Jones, Parr, Porson, Herschell, Dr. Johnson, Banks, Bacon, Gainsborongh, Reynolds, Wilson, Morland, Stothard, Barry, Opie, Sir William Chambers, Playfair, Reid, Ferguson, Priestley, Dr. Black, Jenner, *James Watt, Arkwright, Cartwright, Brindley, Smeaton, Mrs. Hannah More, Adam Smith, John Howard, Cook, Goldsmith, Burns, Cowper, Wilberforce.

THE REGENCY,

during

1811—1820.

of

George, Prince of Wales, eldest son of George III. and Queen Charlotte. He was born in 1762.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—The Regency committed, with certain restrictions, to the Prince of Wales.—Great success attended the English operations in the Peninsula; Graham defeated the French at Barossa: Wellington at Fuentes d'Honor; Beresford at Albuera; and they were forced to retreat from before the lines of Torres Vedras. Batavia and Java were captured.—Sir Francis Bourgeois bequeathed his collection of pictures to Dulwich College.

1812. Ciudad Rodrigo capitulated, and Badajos was taken by storm.—Percival (the Premier) shot dead in the lobby of the House of Commons.—War declared against Great Britain by the United States, arising from a dispute concerning the right of search.—Victory of Salamanca.

1812. First stone of the Plymouth breakwater laid.—The first steam vessel for the conveyance of passengers plied on the Clyde.*

1813. First Bishop of Calcutta appointed. Victory of Vittoria. Battle of the Pyrenees. St. Sebastian carried by assault. The British entered France.—Action between the British and American frigates, Shannon and Chesapeake, in 15 minutes the latter struck.

1814. The kaleidoscope invented by Dr. Brewster.—The London Custom House burnt down.—The Times Newspaper printed by steam machinery.—Fair held in Hyde Park to celebrate the peace. Allied armies enter Paris.—Wellington defeated Soult at Orthes and Toulouse.—Great Britain became a party in the Quadruple Alliance with Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The allied sovereigns visited London,* after Napoleon's abdication.—Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States signed at Ghent.—The Prince Regent assumed the title of King of Hanover, on the electorate being erected into a kingdom.

1815. The Regent's Canal from the New River to the Grand Junction Canal opened.—First steam vessel on the Thames.—The assize of bread abolished in and around London.—Olbers' Comet observed.—The first stone of the Southwark Bridge laid by Rennie the Engineer.—Napoleon escaped from Elba to France.—The Battle of Waterloo.* Napoleon finally overthrown, surrendered to Captain Maitland,* and was conveyed to St. Helena.

1816. Princess Charlotte married to Prince Leopold.—The British Fleet bombarded Algiers.*—Lord Amherst's embassy to China.—Peace not bringing relief from taxation, a spirit of insubordination prevailed.—Death of the Princess Charlotte.—The River Niger ascended 280 miles.—Vauxhall Bridge completed.—Income and property-tax repealed.—A tunnel completed on Tavistock Canal, above a mile and a half in length, and 400 feet below the surface.

1817. The Act passed to encourage the establishment of savings' banks.—The Prince Regent surrendered £50,000 per annum to the public exigencies.—Waterloo Bridge opened.—Cobbett's Register had a circulation of 50,000 a week.

1818. The German vehicle, the velocipede, introduced.—Return of Captains Ross and Parry from unsuccessful voyages to discover a north-west passage.—Encke's Comet discovered.—The Society for promoting the building, &c., of Churches established.—Death of Queen Charlotte.—Convention of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1819. A public meeting for Reform at Manchester dispersed by the Yeomanry.—Emigration to the Cape of Good Hope encouraged by Government.—Southwark Bridge opened.—Burlington Arcade opened.—A steam vessel from America.—The Menai Bridge connecting the Island of Caernarvon, commenced by Telford.—Lieutenant Franklin explored the north coast of America.—Act passed providing for the gradual resumption of cash payments.

1820. Society for the Relief of the Houseless founded in London.—The Duke of Kent died, leaving one daughter, the Princess Alexandrina Victoria, our present beloved Sovereign.

The return of peace, closing up many avenues of subsistence, occasioned a great depression in trade; but the arts and sciences made great progress during this reign.

George III. died in the 82nd year of his age, and the 60th year of his reign. He was an intelligent prince; firm, even to obstinacy; but conscientious, patriotic, temperate, moral, and religious, simple and affable in manners, an excellent husband and kind father; his Queen was equally exemplary, and under their auspices and example the British court was much reformed.

EMINENT PERSONS.—Arthur Wellesley (Duke of Wellington), Lord Byron,* Southey, Sir Walter Scott,* Sir Humphry Davy, the Princess *Charlotte, Sir Thos. Lawrence, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Edmund Kean, Sir Samuel Romilly, Lords Liverpool and Londonderry, Marshal Beresford, Gen. Graham, Lord Hood, the Marquis of Anglesea, Wollaston, Abernethy, Rev. Robert Hall, Sir John Hope, Wilkie, Rogers, Moore, Campbell, Southey, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Crabbe, Jeremy Bentham, Sir Joseph Banks, Heber, Clifford, Belsham, Dugald Stewart, George Chalmers, Dr. Young, Dr. Gregory, Mrs. Inchbald, Rennie, Whitaker, Dr. Thomas Brown, Dolland, West, Telford.

GEORGE IV.

1820—1830.

George, Prince of Wales, eldest son of George III. and Queen Charlotte. He married his cousin, the Princess Carolina Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of Duke Charles William Ferdinand of Brunswick and the Princess Augusta, sister of George III. and had one daughter, the Princess Charlotte.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1820. Ramage's telescope erected at Greenwich.—£25,000 fixed as a reward to the explorators of the Arctic Ocean.—The Prince Regent assumed the regal title. Distress prevailed.—A plot for the assassination of the cabinet

ministers was discovered, the conspirators, with Thistlewood their leader, were arrested,* and five of them executed.—Queen Caroline arrived in England, but her rights as Queen were refused; charges of criminal misconduct were preferred against her before the House of Lords, but were ultimately abandoned.

1821. Napoleon died at St. Helena.—George IV. crowned, July 19.—Queen Caroline died, August 7.—The King visited Ireland and Hanover.

1822. The King visited Scotland.*—Lord Londonderry, foreign secretary, committed suicide; and was succeeded in his office by Mr. Canning who repealed many prohibitory laws against commerce and enterprise.—The new Navigation Act passed.—An iron steam vessel performed its first voyage.

1823. Salt Tax reduced.—Parisian cabriolets introduced. Foundation stone of the London Orphan Asylum laid by the Duke of York.—The Angerstein collection of pictures purchased to form a nucleus for a National Gallery, which opened in 1836.—Expenses of the coronation amounted to £238,000. His Majesty's dress alone valued at £24,000. Chain pier at Brighton finished and opened.

1824. Captain Parry's third voyage.—Lord Byron died.—War against the Burmese. Rangoon, the capital, captured.*

1825. Commencement of the Thames Tunnel.—The independence of Spanish South America recognized.—Speculation pervaded the monied community.*—The Catholic Association formed in Ireland, to force concessions from the Government.

1826. Peace concluded with the Burmese upon very advantageous terms to the British.—Fortress of Bhurtpore in Central India taken.—General distress, the results of baseless speculations.—The diamond and other gems employed for the lenses of microscopes.

1827. Captain Parry reached 82° 45′ 15″.—Hammersmith suspension bridge opened.*—First stone of the London University laid by the Duke of Sussex.—Industry revived after being dormant for eighteen months, and employment became general.—The Duke of York died, also Mr. Canning from disease and anxiety of mind.—The fleets of England, Russia, and France gained the victory of Navarino over the Egyptian fleet.

1828. The Duke of Wellington appointed First Lord of the Treasury.—Test and Corporation Acts repealed.*—Increased agitation of the Catholic Association, and great meetings of Protestants opposed to Catholic emancipation.—Acts relating to the importation of corn; the Church Building Society; savings' banks.—The new Corn Exchange and St. Katherine's Docks* opened. Windsor Castle was repaired and greatly beautified.

1829. Acts for improving the police, and for the government of

the new settlement on Swan River.—Captain Ross made a second attempt to discover a north-west passage.—Enclosure of St. James's Park opened to the public.—York Minster set on fire by a maniac.—The New Post Office opened.—The adaptation of steam carriages to common roads attempted.—Catholic Relief Bill brought in and passed.—The cause of Parliamentary Reform gained ground. Many taxes were repealed, places reduced, and improvements effected in the laws.

1830. George IV. died at Windsor, the victim of gout and other infirmities. He was accomplished and intelligent, an encourager of arts and literature, and a warm patron of public, charitable, and scientific institutions; but his career was blemished by dissipation and extravagance.—The Landers discovered and explored the sources of the Niger.—Four per cent. stock converted into 3½ per cent. March 24th.

During a great period of this reign extreme distress prevailed; and a reckless spirit of speculation ruined thousands. The arts and sciences made rapid progress, particularly geology, which began to triumph over fantastical prejudice. Religious societies were more widely instituted, and the expeditions to the North Pole added to the stores of geographical knowledge.

EMINENT PERSONS.—William Huskisson,* Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir H. Davy, *George Canning, *John Flaxman, Pestalozzi, Byron, John Kemble, *Dr. Jenner, Dr. Hutton, Robert Bloomfield, Ricardo, Sir W. Herschell, *Wilberforce, Charles Lamb, William Hazlitt, Roscoe; Sir James Mackintosh, Anna Maria Porter, Adam Clarke, Sir John Leslie; Sir John Malcolm, Hannah More, T. R. Malthus; Dr. Morrison (the Orientalist), Sir John Sinclair; Dr. Chalmers, Sir William Gell, *Queen Caroline, *Earl Grey, Lord Palmerston, Aberdeen, Brougham, Lord Cochrane, Mason Good, M.D., Jeremy Bentham, Lord Dover, Brunell.

WILLIAM IV.

1830—1837.

He was the third son of George III. and Queen Charlotte, and married the Princess Adelaide, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Meningen. Two children, who died, were their offspring.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1830. Shortly after the accession of William IV. a new Ministry was formed, advocating Parliamentary reform, peace, and retrenchment.—Opening of the Manchester and Liverpool railroad,* and accidental death of Mr. Huskisson.—A Regency Act passed.—Rev. Wm. Holwell Carr bequeathed his collection of paintings to the Nation.

1831. The New London Bridge opened by the King in person.*

The King and Queen crowned at Westminster.—Bankruptcy Court Act passed.—Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg was elected King of the Belgians.—Ministers having been defeated upon the Reform Bill, Parliament was dissolved; on re-assembling the measure was carried through the House of Commons, but lost in the House of Lords, which led to much commotion and riot.—A fleet was sent to the Tagus, to enforce redress for certain grievances. —The Asiatic cholera broke out in Sunderland.

1832. The combined British and French fleets sailed from Spithead for the blockade of Holland, Nov. 4th. An embargo laid on Dutch vessels.—The Reform Bill passed.*—Act passed for the enforcing the collection of tithes in Ireland.—A General Fast Day on the visitation of the cholera.—First return of Biela's comet.

1833. Captain Back's overland expedition in search of Captain Ross.*—Two new bishoprics in India, Madras and Bombay, founded.—Scotch Municipal, Factory, and Bank Charter Bills passed.—Captain Ross returned, having made some discoveries. —Richard Lander died at Fernando Po.—The Irish Coercion Bill passed.—Suppression of ten bishoprics in Ireland.—The charter of the Bank of England renewed.—Trade to China and Hindostan thrown open.—Act passed for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies,* and £20,000,000 voted to the planters as compensation.

1834. The New Poor Law Act passed.—Frequent changes of Ministry.—The Houses of Parliament burnt to the ground through carelessness.—Quadripartite treaty concluded between Spain, Portugal, France, and England.—An auxiliary legion of 10,000 men raised in England for the Queen of Spain, which, however, was disbanded after two years' service.—Central Criminal Court and Australian Colonization Acts passed.

1835. An order in council suspending the Foreign Enlistment Act issued.—Second return of Halley's comet.—Irish Municipal Corporations Act passed.—Captain Back returned, having examined the course of the Great Fish River to the Polar Sea.

1836. Convention between England and France, for facilitating communication by post between their respective dominions.

1837. The King died June 29th, sincerely regretted by every class of his subjects. He was truly a Patriot King, and enjoyed a peaceful reign.

Acts: For the commutation of Tithes in England and Wales. To reduce the Duties on Newspapers. To consider the state of the Established Church in England and Wales. For legalizing Marriages by civil contract in England. For registering Births, Marriages, and Deaths. Respecting copyrights; and for allowing Counsel to Felons.

EMINENT PERSONS.—Charles Lamb, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, H. D. Inglis, James Hogg, Thomas Clarkson, Hugh Murray, Daniel O'Connell, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Brougham, Charles Knight, Duke of Wellington, *Queen Adelaide, *Princess Victoria, Mrs. Somerville, Rev. Sidney Smith, Elizabeth Fry, Sir T. F. Buxton, William Beckford, Thomas Campbell, Chantrey, Robert Southey, Wilkie, Astley Cooper.

VICTORIA I.

1837.

Queen Victoria is the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, son of George III., and was born in 1819. She married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1840. She has five daughters and four sons—viz., Victoria, now Crown Princess of Prussia; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; Alice, now Princess of Hesse; Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh; Helena, married to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; Louisa, Marchioness of Lorne; Arthur; Leopold; and Beatrice.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.—1837. Hanover separated from the British dominions.—The Electric Telegraph invented by Mr. Cooke and Professor Wheatstone.

1838. Chartist insurrection in Monmouthshire. The Chartists demanded five points, commonly called "the five points of the Charter"—viz., Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, Payment of Members, the Abolition of Property Qualifications.

1839. Melbourne Ministry reconstructed. Afghan war. First Chinese war.—Penny postage suggested by Rowland Hill.

1840. Marriage of the Queen. War in Syria in aid of Turkey.

1841. Anti-Corn Law League. Second Peel Ministry.—Overland Route to India organized.

1842. Peace concluded with China.

1843. Rebecca riots in South Wales.—Agitation for the repeal of the Union between England and Ireland, headed by Daniel O'Connell.—Thames Tunnel, designed by Sir Mark Isambard Brunel, opened for traffic.

1844. The famous telescope of Earl Rosse completed.

1845. Franklin's expedition to the Arctic Seas.*—Failure of the potato crop in Ireland and consequent famine.

1846. Repeal of the Corn Laws.*—First Seikh War. Lord John Russell's ministry.

1847. Mania for railway speculation reaches a crisis.—Introduction of chloroform as an anæsthetic.

1848. Revolution in France. Louis Philippe abdicates.—Rising in Ireland under Smith O'Brien.—Second Seikh War.—Navigation Laws amended.

1849. Victories of Chillianwalla and Goojerat.

1850. Death of Sir Robert Peel.—The Britannia Tubular Bridge constructed.

1851. First Great International Exhibition* erected from designs by Sir Joseph Paxton.—The North West Passage explored by Captain Mac Clure.*—Submarine cable laid between England and France.—Papal aggression.

1852. Earl Derby's First Ministry formed. Death of the Duke of Wellington.—Aberdeen Ministry formed.

1853. War between Turkey and Russia. England and France take the part of Turkey.

1854. Battles of the Alma, of Balaklava, and Inkermann.—First Palmerston Ministry.—Sevastopol taken.*—Treaty of Peace.

1855. Death of the Czar Nicholas.

1856. Second Chinese War begins.

1857. Indian Mutiny. Gallant achievements of Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell. Delhi stormed.*

1858. Second Ministry of Earl Derby formed.—Peace with China.—India Bill transferring the government from the East India Company to the Crown.—Treaty of Tien-sin, by which China opened to our trade five new ports.—Orsini's attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French.—Jews admitted into Parliament.

1859. The Armstrong gun introduced into the military service. —Garibaldi takes Naples.—Volunteer movement commenced.—Second Ministry of Lord Palmerston formed.—Third Chinese War. Pekin taken by English and French.*

1861. Commencement of the American Civil War.—Death of Prince Albert.—Repeal of the Paper duty carried by Gladstone.

1862. Revised Code of Education sanctioned.—International Exhibition held at London.—"Cotton Famine" in Lancashire.

1863. The Prince of Wales married to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

1865. Death of Lord Palmerston.—Rinderpest breaks out in Islington, and spreads throughout the greater part of the island. —Fenian conspiracy in Ireland, leading to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in that country.

1866. Great financial panic.—Atlantic cable successfully laid
nd America.

1867. The second Reform Bill introduced by the Derby Ministry.

1868. Abyssinian War for the liberation of British subjects unjustly imprisoned by King Theodore. Mr. Gladstone's Ministry formed. Irish Church Bill passed. Death of the Earl of Derby.

1869. Opening of the Suez Canal, connecting the Red Sea with the Mediterranean.

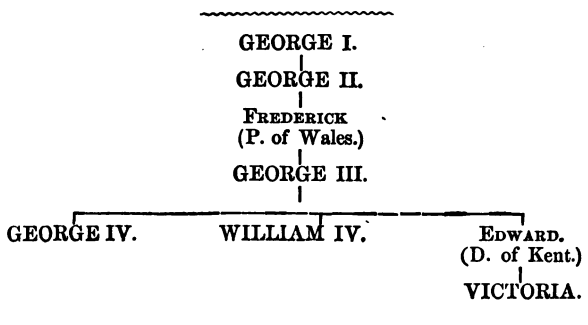
1870. Telegraphic lines purchased by the Government and placed under the Post Office Department.—Irish Land Bill, and Mr. Forster's Education Bill passed.

1872. The Ballot Bill.—The Albert Memorial completed.*

1873. Visit of the Shah of Persia.

EMINENT PERSONS.—Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Earl Derby, Earl Russell, Benjamin Disraeli, William E. Gladstone, Richard Cobden, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, John Bright; Sir Henry Havelock, Sir James Outram, Lord Raglan, Lord Clyde, Lord Dundonald, Sir Charles Napier; Sir John Franklin; Alfred Tennyson, Mrs. E. B. Browning, Robert Browning, Tom Hood, Charles Dickens, William Makepeace Thackeray, Charlotte Bronte, Douglas Jerrold, Thomas De Quincey, Walter Savage Landor, Charles Lever, Henry Hallam, Thomas B. Macaulay, Sir Francis Palgrave, James A. Froude, Michael Faraday, Sir David Brewster, Dr. Chalmers, Archbishop Whateley, Dr. Newman, Sir David Wilkie, W. Etty, J. M. W. Turner, Charles Leslie, W. Mulready, John Leech, David Roberts, Sir Edwin Landseer, Millais, J. Gibson, A. Pugin, Sir Charles Barry, Dr. Buckland, Hugh Miller, Sir H. Bishop, George Stephenson, Brunel; Robert Stephenson, Sir Joseph Paxton.

GENEALOGY OF THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.



July, 1873.

LIST OF BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY

EDWARD STANFORD,

6 and 7, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.,

AGENT, BY APPOINTMENT, FOR THE SALE OF THE ORDNANCE MAPS, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS, ADMIRALTY CHARTS, ETC.

ADDERLEY (Sir C. B.).—COLONIAL POLICY and HISTORY—REVIEW of "The COLONIAL POLICY of LORD J. RUSSELL'S ADMINISTRATION, BY EARL GREY, 1853," and of SUBSEQUENT COLONIAL HISTORY. By the Right Hon. Sir C. B. ADDERLEY, K.C.M.G., M.P. Demy 8vo, cloth, 9*s.*

AMERICA, NORTH.—NOTES on the GEOGRAPHY of NORTH AMERICA, PHYSICAL and POLITICAL. Intended to serve as a TEXT BOOK for the USE of ELEMENTARY CLASSES, and as a HANDBOOK to the WALL MAP prepared under the direction of the **Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor.** With Coloured Physical Map. Crown 8vo, cloth, 1*s.*

— **SOUTH.—NOTES on the GEOGRAPHY of SOUTH** AMERICA, PHYSICAL and POLITICAL. Intended to serve as a TEXT BOOK for the USE of ELEMENTARY CLASSES, and as a HANDBOOK to the WALL MAP prepared under the direction of the **Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge,** and the **National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor.** With Coloured Physical Map. Crown 8vo, cloth, 1*s.*

ANDLAU'S (Baron) GRAMMAR and KEY to the GERMAN LANGUAGE: Being an easy and complete System for acquiring this useful tongue, with Progressive Exercises, &c. By the BARON VON ANDLAU, Director of the German, French, and Classical College, Clapham Rise, London. Fourth Edition, revised and greatly enlarged. Demy 12mo, cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*

— **GERMAN READING BOOK:** Containing Sentences, Descriptions, Tales, and Poetry, with the necessary explanations in English, for the Use of Schools, Private, and Self Instruction. First Course. Demy 12mo, cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*

— **GERMAN READING BOOK.** Second Course. Demy 12mo, cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.*

ATLASES. See Special Catalogue of Atlases, Maps, and Globes.

BAILEY (J.).—CENTRAL AMERICA: Describing each of the States of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica —their Natural Features, Products, Population, and remarkable capacity for Colonization. With Three Views. Post 8vo, cloth, 5*s*.

BEAUVOISIN'S (Mariot de) FRENCH VERBS at a GLANCE: A Summary of the French Verbs, embracing an entirely new System of Conjugation, by which the forms of any French Verb may be ascertained at a glance. Together with numerous Practical Illustrations of their Idiomatic Construction, copious Notes, and a List of the Principal Verbs. New Edition, Twenty-first Thousand, enlarged and entirely rewritten. Demy 8vo, price 1*s*.

BELLAMY.—TABLES FOR THE USE OF ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS in Taking out QUANTITIES of MASONRY, IRON-WORK, &c. By C. J. Bellamy, C.E. Royal 8vo, cloth, 15*s*.

BEVAN (Phillips, F.R.G.S., F.G.S.).—The TEACHERS' LIST: Containing a Calendar of all Executive and Examining Bodies, Universities, General and Special Colleges; Public, Proprietary, and Middle-class Schools; Denominational Colleges and Schools; the principal Private Schools: Education of Women, Training Colleges, &c.; together with a complete Alphabetical Directory of Qualified and Certificated Teachers, and a List of School Boards, with the names of the Officers. Dedicated by permission to Sir Francis R. Sandford, C.B., LL.D., Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education. Demy 8vo, half-bound roan, 9*s*. [*Published Annually.*

BIRCH.—EXAMPLES of LABOURERS' COTTAGES, with PLANS for IMPROVING the DWELLINGS of the POOR in LARGE TOWNS. By John Birch, Architect, Author of 'Designs for Dwellings of the Labouring Classes,' to which was awarded the Medal and Premium of the Society of Arts. Imperial 8vo, cloth, illustrated, 3*s*. 6*d*.

BOLLAERT.—The WARS of SUCCESSION of PORTUGAL and SPAIN, from 1826 to 1840: Containing an Account of the Siege of Oporto, 1832–3; Reminiscences, Political, Military, &c.; with Résumé of Political History to the Present Time. By William Bollaert, F.R.G.S., Cor. Mem. Univ., Chile; Ethno. Socs. London, New York, &c. With Maps and Illustrations. 2 vols. demy 8vo, cloth, 30*s*.

BOOK-KEEPING.—THOUGHTS on DOUBLE ENTRY and BALANCE SHEETS, with Examples of a Ledger, the Balancing of Accounts, &c. Addressed more particularly to Shareholders in Joint Stock Companies. Post 8vo, cloth, 1*s*. 6*d*.

BOULOGNE.—GUIDE to BOULOGNE and its ENVIRONS. With Maps and Illustrations. Demy 12mo, cloth, 2*s*. 6*d*.

BOWRING.—The DECIMAL SYSTEM, in NUMBERS, COINS, and ACCOUNTS, especially with REFERENCE to the DECIMALISATION of the CURRENCY and ACCOUNTANCY of the UNITED KINGDOM. By the late Sir JOHN BOWRING, LL.D., formerly Governor of Hong Kong, and Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade in China. Reprinted from the 1854 edition. Illustrated with 120 Engravings of Coins, Ancient and Modern. Post 8vo, cloth, 4*s.*

BRADLEY (Lonsdale, F.G.S.)—An ENQUIRY into the DEPO-SITION of LEAD ORE in the MINERAL VEINS of SWALEDALE, YORKSHIRE. With Geological Map of Swaledale, and numerous Geological Sections. Royal 8vo, cloth, 21*s.*

BREES.—PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS of NEW ZEA-LAND. By S. C. BREES, late Principal Engineer and Surveyor to the New Zealand Company. Cloth, 21*s.* (published at 42*s.*)

BRITISH ARMY, The. SKETCHES OF BRITISH SOLDIERS; a Series of Coloured Prints, from the Drawings made by Command for Her Majesty the Queen, by GEORGE H. THOMAS, and graciously lent for publication.

The Series comprises:—1. Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards—2. Dragoon Guards and Light Dragoons.—3. Royal Artillery.—4. Royal Engineers and Military Train.—5. The Guards.—6. Regiments of the Line.

On Six Sheets, size of each 25 inches by 19, price 27*s.* the set; or, sold separately, price 5*s.* each.

*** This beautiful Series of Coloured Lithographs is printed on Superfine Thick Paper, and can be had framed in any style to order.

BROWNE (W. A., LL.D.).—The MERCHANT'S HANDBOOK. A Book of Reference for the use of those engaged in Domestic and Foreign Commerce. Second Edition. Demy 12mo, cloth, 5*s.*

This work affords full and reliable information from official sources of the currencies and moneys of account, and the weights and measures of all the great commercial countries in the world.

— MONEY, WEIGHTS, and MEASURES of the CHIEF COMMERCIAL NATIONS IN THE WORLD, with the British Equivalents. Fourth Edition. Demy 12mo, cloth, 1*s.* 6*d.*; or paper cover, 1*s.*

— ARITHMETICAL EXAMPLES for MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE STUDENTS: Being a complete Treatise on Arithmetic. Consisting of the Questions that have been given at the Military and Civil Service Examinations, with Rules, Solutions, and Answers. Demy 12mo, cloth, 5*s.*

KEY to Same. By MAYERS. Demy 12mo, cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.*

BROWNE (W. A., LL.D.).—ARMY TESTS in ARITHMETIC: Being the Questions set to Candidates for Woolwich Direct Commissions, Sandhurst, Commissariat, and Staff College. WITH ANSWERS. Demy 12mo, cloth, 3*s*. 6*d*.

— **CIVIL SERVICE TESTS in ARITHMETIC:** Being Specimens of the more difficult Questions in the Civil Service Reports, with full Solutions. To which are appended the Questions in the Eleventh Report, WITH ANSWERS. Demy 12mo, cloth, 2*s*. 6*d*.

— **ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS** in the 8th CIVIL SERVICE REPORT, with Solutions. Demy 12mo, 1*s*.

— **CIVIL SERVICE GUIDE to HISTORY:** Being the Historical Questions in the Civil Service Reports. Arranged under the several Periods and Reigns to which they belong. Demy 12mo, cloth, 2*s*. 6*d*.

— **CIVIL SERVICE GUIDE to GEOGRAPHY:** Being the Geographical Questions in the Civil Service Reports, showing those that refer to the different Countries. Demy 12mo, 8*d*.

— **SPECIMENS of HANDWRITING:** Approved by the Civil Service Commissioners. Demy 8vo, 2*d*.

CHAMBERS.—HANDBOOK for EASTBOURNE and SEAFORD, and the NEIGHBOURHOOD. By G. F. CHAMBERS, F.R.A.S., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; Author of 'Descriptive Astronomy,' &c. Fifth Edition, crown 8vo, 1*s*.; with Map, 1*s*. 4*d*.

CHAPMAN (James, F.R.G.S.).—TRAVELS in the INTERIOR of SOUTH AFRICA, comprising Fifteen Years' Hunting and Trading Experiences; with Journeys across the Continent from Natal to Walvisch Bay, and Visits to Lake Ngami and Victoria Falls. With Maps and numerous Engravings. 2 vols. demy 8vo, cloth, 32*s*.

CHERPILLOUD'S (Prof. J.) BOOK of VERSIONS; or, Guide to French Translation and Construction. New Edition, revised, by Prof. C. J. DELILLE, late of the City of London School. Demy 12mo, bound, 3*s*. 6*d*.

— **KEY to the ABOVE.—PARTIE FRANÇAISE du LIVRE de VERSIONS;** ou, Guide à la Traduction de l'Anglais en Français. By Prof. C. J. DELILLE. Demy 12mo, bound, 3*s*. 6*d*.

CHRONOLOGICAL PICTURES of ENGLISH HISTORY, from the ANCIENT BRITONS to the Reign of QUEEN VICTORIA. A Series of 40 Plates, containing 360 Illustrations, beautifully Tinted, Designed, and Drawn on Stone, by Sir JOHN GILBERT, President of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. With an additional Plate to illustrate the Reign of Queen Victoria, thus continuing the Series up to the Present Time. Each Plate illustrates a period or a reign, and Facsimiles of the Autographs of the Sovereigns and the most distinguished Characters are attached. New Edition. Imperial folio, half-bound morocco, 3*l.*; the Set of Plates in Sheets, 2*l.*; in best Oak Frame, with Glass, 3*l.*; in cheaper Frame, with Glass, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Single Plates, 1*s.* each.

COOK (T. B.).—BRITANNIA ALMANACK, for the Past and Future, comprising a period of 200 years. Price 6*d.*

CRACROFT'S INVESTMENT TRACTS.—AMERICAN RAILWAYS AS INVESTMENTS. By ROBERT GIFFEN. Dedicated to the Members of the London Stock Exchange. Third Edition. Royal 8vo, 1*s.*

— THE TRUSTEES' GUIDE: A SYNOPSIS of the Ordinary Powers of Trustees in regard to Investments, with Practical Directions and Tables of Securities. By BERNARD CRACROFT. Royal 8vo, 1*s.*

CUMMING.—GUIDE to the ISLE of MAN, its Approaches and Places of Resort, with numerous Walks, Drives, and Excursions; its History, Geology, Botany, &c., &c. By the Rev. J. G. CUMMING, M.A., F.G.S., Vice-Principal of King William's College, Castletown. With Map. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.*

DALLY.—GUIDE to JERSEY and GUERNSEY; with Notes on their History, Geology, Climate, Agriculture, Laws, &c. By F. F. DALLY, Esq., Author of an 'Essay on the Agriculture of the Channel Islands.' Third Edition. With Maps. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*; or separately, Jersey, 2*s.*; Guernsey, 2*s.*

DAMON (Robert).—GUIDE to the GEOLOGY of WEYMOUTH and the ISLAND of PORTLAND: Containing a Map of the District, Geological Sections, Coast Views, Figures of the characteristic Fossils, and other Illustrations; with numerous Notes on the Botany and Zoology of the Coast and Neighbourhood. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 5*s.*

A Supplement to the above, consisting of Nine Lithographic Plates of Fossils, drawn by BONE. 2*s.* 6*d.*

DE HORSEY.—RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA: Being PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS for complying with the BOARD of TRADE REGULATIONS for PREVENTING COLLISIONS at SEA. By CAPTAIN A. F. R. DE HORSEY, R.N., Author of 'On Manning the Navy,' 'Our Iron Navy,' &c. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 1*s.*

DE MORGAN.—ELEMENTS of ARITHMETIC. By AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN; of Trinity College, Cambridge; Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society; late Professor of Mathematics in University College, London. Nineteenth Thousand. Royal 12mo, cloth, 5*s.*

EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION PAPERS, for 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1860, 1859. Fcap. folio, 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

—— Further Examination Papers. 1863. Fcap. folio, 2*s.* 6*d.*

EASY LESSONS in FRENCH CONVERSATION, adapted to the topics generally interesting to Schoolboys. Demy 12mo, cloth, 1*s.* 6*d.*

EDWARDS.—STATISTICS of ALL COUNTRIES in the WORLD: Giving their Area, Form of Government, Head of State, Population, Expenditure, Debt, Paper Money, Notes in Circulation, Standing Army, Navy, Merchant Vessels, Imports, Exports, Chief Products, Money, Weights and Measures, Railways, Capitals and Chief Towns. By Dr. Otto Hübner, Director of the Prussian Central Statistical Archives. The English Edition, with the sanction and co-operation of Dr. Hübner, by H. Sutherland Edwards. One large sheet, folded, 1*s.*

EHRLICH.—A FRENCH METHOD, THEORETICAL and PRACTICAL; adapted to the Requirements of the University Middle-Class Examinations. By H. Wm. Ehrlich, M.A., Ph.D., French Master, Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Demy 12mo, cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*

ELLIS'S LATIN EXERCISES. Corrected by T. K. Arnold. 12mo, cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*

—— KEY to the Above. 3*s.*

ETIENNE'S LITTLE BOY'S FIRST FRENCH BOOK: On the plan of Arnold's Henry's First Latin Book. Second Edition. Demy 12mo, cloth, 2*s.* 6*d.*

EVILL (Wm.).—A WINTER JOURNEY to ROME and BACK. With Glances at Strasburg, Milan, Florence, Naples, Pompeii, and Venice, and an Account of the Siege and Fall of Strasburg. Third Edition, with Map and Appendix. Crown 8vo, cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.*

FITCH (J. G., M.A.).—METHODS of TEACHING ARITHMETIC. A Lecture addressed to the London Association of Schoolmistresses. By J. G. Fitch, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and Examiner in the University of London, &c. Second Edition. Price 6*d.*

FITZ-GEORGE.—PLAN of the BATTLE of SEDAN, accompanied by a Short Memoir. By Captain Fitz-George, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. With Coloured Maps and Photographic Views. Demy 8vo, cloth, 12*s.*

FOSTER.—MANUAL of GEOGRAPHICAL PRONUNCIATION and ETYMOLOGY. By A. F. Foster, A.M., Author of 'A General Treatise on Geography,' and other Educational Works; late Editor of 'Chambers's Educational Course;' Assistant-Commissioner to the Royal Education Inquiry, &c. Eighth Edition. Fcap. 12mo, limp cloth, 2*s.*

This Manual furnishes Rules for the Pronunciation of the leading Languages: a Vocabulary of upwards of 10,000 Names, indicating the true pronunciation; and an Etymological Table of Generic Terms, with their Meanings, serving to explain a large number of Names.

GILES.—The INVASIONS of ENGLAND, from the Earliest Times: A Lecture delivered before the United Service Institution, &c., &c. By Rev. Dr. GILES, C.C. Coll., Oxford. 8vo, 2*s.*

GILL.—CHEMISTRY for SCHOOLS: an Introduction to the Practical Study of Chemistry. By C. HAUGHTON GILL, late Assistant Examiner in Chemistry at the University of London, late Teacher of Chemistry and Experimental Physics in University College School. Second Edition, with One Hundred Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.*

GILL (J. W.)—FIRST STEPS in ENGLISH GRAMMAR: Compiled for the purpose of enabling Teachers to put into the hands of their Pupils a book containing only such parts as should be committed to memory. Royal 18mo, price 3*d.*

GODLEY.—A SELECTION from the WRITINGS and SPEECHES of JOHN ROBERT GODLEY: Collected and Edited by JAMES EDWARD FITZGERALD. Demy 8vo, half-bound, 16*s.*

GOOD'S (W. W.) POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, and COM-MERCIAL FALLACIES; or, the Prospects of the Nation after Twenty Years' "Free Trade." Demy 8vo, cloth, 10*s.* 6*d.*

HALL (Henry, F.R.G.S.).—MANUAL of SOUTH AFRICAN GEOGRAPHY: Forming a Companion to the Map of South Africa to 16° South Latitude. Intended for the use of the Upper Classes in Government Schools, and of Candidates for the Civil Service. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 6*s.*

—— SERIES of TECHNICAL VOCABULARIES, in EIGHT LANGUAGES, comprising the leading terms in the following constructive branches:

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE. 2*s.*
MILITARY ARCHITECTURE AND FORTIFICATION. 2*s.*
CIVIL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING. 3*s.*

—— (Townshend M., F.G.S.).—The MINERALOGIST'S DIREC-TORY; or, A GUIDE to the PRINCIPAL MINERAL LOCALITIES in the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND. Post 8vo, cloth, 6*s.*

More than Seventeen Hundred Mineral Localities are noticed, and the Geological formation in which each Species occurs has been described as far as possible; whilst the various Localities are arranged Alphabetically.

HANDBOOK to GOVERNMENT SITUATIONS: Showing the MODE of APPOINTMENT and RATES of PAY, and containing the most RECENT REGULATIONS for OPEN COMPETITIONS for the HOME and INDIAN CIVIL SERVICES, the ENGINEERING COLLEGE, the FOREST SERVICE, and for ARMY EXAMINATIONS. With Examination Papers, and Specimens of Handwriting extracted from the Reports of the Civil Service Commissioners. Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*

HULL.—COAL FIELDS of GREAT BRITAIN; their History, Structure, and Resources; with Notices of the Coal Fields of other parts of the World. By EDWARD HULL, M.A., F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, Professor of Geology in the Royal College of Science, Dublin, &c. With Maps and Illustrations. Third Edition, revised and enlarged, embodying the Reports of the Royal Coal Commission. Demy 8vo, cloth. 16s.

HURLBURT.—BRITAIN and HER COLONIES. By J. B. HURLBURT, M.A., LL.D., Member of the Convocation of the University of Toronto, Canadian Commissioner and Juror at the International Exhibition, London, 1862, &c. Demy 8vo, cloth, 10s.

HUTCHINSON (T. J.).—The PARANÁ: With INCIDENTS of the PARAGUAYAN WAR, and SOUTH AMERICAN RECOLLECTIONS, from 1861 to 1868. By THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L., F.E.S., &c., H.B.M. Consul for Callao (late for Rosario); Author of 'Niger-Tshadda-Binuë Exploration;' 'Impressions of Western Africa;' 'Ten Years' Wanderings amongst the Ethiopians;' 'Buenos Ayres and Argentine Gleanings,' &c. With Map and Illustrations, including a portrait of Field-Marshal LOPEZ, the Paraguayan President. Demy 8vo, cloth, 21s.

— BUENOS AYRES and ARGENTINE GLEANINGS; with Extracts from a Diary of Salado Exploration. With Maps, Illustrations, and Statistical Tables. Demy 8vo, cloth, 16s.

IRVING (C., LL.D.).—SERIES OF CATECHISMS FOR SCHOOLS. 18mo, 9*d.* each.

Algebra, Part I. — Algebra, Part II. — Antiquities of Greece — Antiquities of Rome — Astronomy — Botany — British Constitution Classical Biography — Chemistry — English Grammar — French Grammar — General Geography — General Knowledge — History of England — History of France — History of Greece — History of Ireland — History of Rome — History of Scotland — Italian Grammar — Jewish Antiquities — Music — Mythology — Natural Philosophy — Practical Chemistry — Sacred History — Universal History.

JACKSON (George).—LATIN TYRO'S GUIDE; or, FIRST STEPS towards the ACQUIREMENT of LATIN. New Edition, 12mo, cloth, 1*s.* 6*d.*

— PART II. 12mo, cloth, 1*s.* 6*d.*

JENKINSON'S PRACTICAL GUIDE to the ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT. With Nine Maps. Contents:—Introduction—How to Spend a Flying Visit to the Lakes—a Fourteen Days' Pedestrian Tour—Charges for Conveyances, Ponies, and Guides—Heights of Mountains, Lakes, Tarns, and Passes—Local Names—Meteorology, Geology, and Botany.

WINDERMERE, LANGDALE, GRASMERE, CONISTON, KESWICK, BUTTERMERE, WASTWATER, and ULLSWATER SECTIONS, containing full Information and Instruction respecting Walks, Drives, Boating, Ascents, Excursions, &c. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 6s.

*** The SECTIONS relating to KESWICK and WINDERMERE (including LANGDALE) are also published separately, with Maps, price 1s. 6*d.* each.

JERVIS. — The MINERAL RESOURCES of CENTRAL ITALY; including Geological, Historical, and Commercial Notices of the Mines and Marble Quarries. With a Supplement, containing a Geological and Chemical Account of the whole of the Mineral Springs of Central Italy; with the best Analyses of the Waters, and Medical Notices of each Spring; compiled from the Monographs of the most esteemed writers on the subject. By W. P. JERVIS, Conservator of the Royal Italian Industrial Museum at Turin; Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Palermo, &c. Second Edition. Illustrated. Royal 8vo, 5*s*.

JEVONS (W. Stanley, M.A.).—A SERIOUS FALL in the VALUE of GOLD ASCERTAINED, and its Social Effects set forth. With two Diagrams. Demy 8vo, cloth, 4*s*.

KENNEDY. — LA PLATA, BRAZIL, and PARAGUAY DURING the WAR. By Commander A. J. KENNEDY, R.N., from Notes made while in command of H.M. Gunboat 'Spider,' during her Service on the South American Station. With Map. Post 8vo, cloth, 5*s*.

— (E. B.).—FOUR YEARS in QUEENSLAND. With Photograph of "A Squatter's House," and a COLOURED MAP (scale, 64 miles to an inch; size, 23 inches by 18) showing all the latest Discoveries, from private and other sources, with the Agricultural Districts and Gold Fields clearly defined. Super-royal 16mo, cloth, 5*s*. 6*d*.

LANG.—QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA, the Future Cotton Field of Great Britain; with a Disquisition on the Origin, Manners, and Customs of the Aborigines. By J. D. LANG, D.D., A.M., Senior Minister of the Scots Church, Sydney, and one of the Representatives of the City of Sydney in the Parliament of New South Wales, &c. With Two Coloured Maps. Post 8vo, cloth, 12*s*.

LEES (Lady).—A FEW DAYS in BELGIUM and HOLLAND: An Idle Book for an Idle Hour. By LADY LEES, Author of 'Dried Flowers,' 'Effie's Tales,' &c. Contents:—Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp, Bruxelles, Rotterdam, the Hague, Delft, Leyden, Haarlem, Amsterdam, &c. Crown 8vo, cloth, 4*s*. 6*d*.

LEWIS.—The ENGLISH LANGUAGE: Its GRAMMAR and HISTORY; together with a TREATISE on ENGLISH COMPOSITION, and SETS of EXERCISES and EXAMINATION PAPERS for the ASSISTANCE of TEACHERS and STUDENTS. By the Rev. HENRY LEWIS, B.A., Senior Lecturer at the National Society's Training College, Battersea. Fourth Edition. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 3*s*.

— ENGLISH GRAMMAR for BEGINNERS, in a SERIES of EASY LESSONS. By the Rev. HENRY LEWIS, B.A., Senior Lecturer at the National Society's Training College, Battersea. Intended for the use of Junior Classes, and as an Introduction to the Author's larger English Grammar. Medium 18mo, price 2*d*.

LEWIS.—DIGEST OF THE ENGLISH CENSUS OF 1871, compiled from the Official Returns and Edited by JAMES LEWIS (of the Registrar-General's Department, Somerset House). Sanctioned by the Registrar-General, and dedicated by permission to the President, Vice-Presidents, and Council of the Statistical Society of London. Royal 8vo, in stiff paper covers, 4*s.*; or, in cloth boards, 5*s.*

LEY (W. Clement).—The LAWS of the WINDS PREVAILING in WESTERN EUROPE. Part I. With Synoptic Charts and Barograms; Charts of Mean Tracks of Baric Minima; of Isobarics in North Western Europe; and of the Tracks of the Great Depressions in August, 1868, and January and March, 1869. Demy 8vo, cloth, 12*s.*

LOBLEY (J. Logan, F.G.S.).—MOUNT VESUVIUS: A DESCRIPTIVE, HISTORICAL, and GEOLOGICAL ACCOUNT of the VOLCANO, with a NOTICE of the RECENT ERUPTION, and an Appendix, containing Letters by PLINY the Younger, a Table of Dates of Eruptions, and a List of Vesuvian Minerals. Illustrated with View, Map (printed in Colours), and Section. Demy 8vo, cloth, 5*s.*

LONDON and ENVIRONS.—The MULTUM in PARVO GUIDE to LONDON and its ENVIRONS, about Twenty-five Miles Round, for the Resident and the Visitor. With Cab Fares, Principal Omnibus Routes, Map of the Environs of London, &c. 18mo, cloth, 1*s.*

LYTTELTON'S (Lord) LECTURES on NEW ZEALAND and the CANTERBURY COLONY. 6*d.*

MANLY.—PRINCIPLES of BOOK-KEEPING by DOUBLE ENTRY, in a Series of Easy and Progressive Exercises. By HENRY MANLY, Principal Writing Master and Teacher of Book-keeping in the City of London School. Third Edition. Demy 8vo, cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.*

MARSH.—OVERLAND from SOUTHAMPTON to QUEENSLAND. By M. H. MARSH, M.A., F.R.G.S. With Three Coloured Maps. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*

MEADEN.—A FIRST ALGEBRA for Use in Junior Classes. By the Rev. R. ALBAN MEADEN, M.A., late Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Mathematical Master of the Bradford Grammar School. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 1*s.* 6*d.*

This Work is suitable for preparing classes for the University Local Examinations, the Science Examinations, &c.

[illegible] of a LIFE. Crown 8vo, cloth, 7*s.*

Meteorological Office Publications.

ATLANTIC OCEAN.—A DISCUSSION of the METEOROLOGY of the PART of the ATLANTIC lying NORTH of 30° N. for the Eleven Days ending 8th of February, 1870. By Means of Synoptic Charts, Diagrams, and Extracts from Logs, with Remarks and Conclusions. Published by the Authority of the METEOROLOGICAL COMMITTEE. With Books of Charts. Royal 4to, 5*s*.

—— **(North).—CURRENTS and SURFACE TEMPERATURE** of the NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN, from the Equator to Latitude 40° N., for each Month of the Year. With a General Current Chart. Published by the Authority of the METEOROLOGICAL COMMITTEE. Royal 4to, 2*s*. 6*d*.

—— **METEOROLOGY of the NORTH ATLANTIC.** Report to the COMMITTEE of the METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, on the Meteorology of the North Atlantic between the parallels of 40° and 50° N., as illustrated by Eight Diagrams of Observations taken on board the Mail Steamers running to and from America. With Remarks on the Difference in the Winds and Weather experienced according as the ship's course is Westerly or Easterly, and on the probable Causes of the Difference. By Captain HENRY TOYNBEE, F.R.A.S., Marine Superintendent, Meteorological Office. Royal 8vo, 1*s*.

—— **ON THE WINDS, &c., of the NORTH ATLANTIC, along** the TRACKS of STEAMERS from the CHANNEL to NEW YORK. Translated from No. 3 of the Mittheilungen aus der Norddeutsche Seewarte. Published by the Authority of the Meteorological Committee. Royal 8vo, 6*d*.

—— **(South).—CHARTS SHOWING the SURFACE TEMPERATURE** of the SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN in each Month of the Year. Compiled from Board of Trade Registers, and the Charts published by the Royal Meteorological Institute of the Netherlands. Issued under the Authority of the COMMITTEE of the METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE. Folio, boards, 2*s*. 6*d*.

BAROMETER MANUAL.—BOARD of TRADE. Compiled by direction of the METEOROLOGICAL COMMITTEE. By ROBERT H. SCOTT, M.A., F.R.S., Director of the Meteorological Office. With Illustrative Diagrams. Royal 8vo, 1*s*.

CAPE HORN, &c.—CONTRIBUTIONS to our KNOWLEDGE of the METEOROLOGY of CAPE HORN and the WEST COAST of SOUTH AMERICA. Published by Authority of the METEOROLOGICAL COMMITTEE. With 12 Meteorological Charts. Royal 4to, 2*s*. 6*d*.

COAST or FISHERY BAROMETER MANUAL.—BOARD of TRADE. Compiled under the direction of the METEOROLOGICAL COMMITTEE. By ROBERT H. SCOTT, M.A., Director of the Meteorological Office. 8vo, 6*d*.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

ISOBARIC CURVES.—On the USE of ISOBARIC CURVES, and a LINE of GREATEST BAROMETRIC CHANGE in attempting to FORETEL WINDS. Illustrated by Fourteen Diagrams of Gales in January, 1867, and August, 1868, &c. With some practical suggestions for Seamen, and a few Remarks on Buys Ballot's Law. Being a Report to the COMMITTEE of the METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE. By Captain HENRY TOYNBEE, F.R.A.S., their Marine Superintendent. Royal 8vo, 1*s*.

LEIPZIG CONFERENCE.—REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of THE METEOROLOGICAL CONFERENCE at LEIPZIG, Protocols and Appendices. Published by the Authority of the Meteorological Committee. Royal 8vo, 1*s*.

QUARTERLY WEATHER REPORT of the METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, with PRESSURE and TEMPERATURE TABLES. Containing the Results of the Daily Observations made at the seven Observatories established by the Meteorological Committee at KEW, STONYHURST, FALMOUTH, ABERDEEN, GLASGOW, ARMAGH, and VALENCIA.

The Plates exhibit the continuous registration of the Observations, and are arranged to show at one view the instrumental curves at each of the stations for five days, one Plate comprising Pressure and Temperature, while another shows the Direction and Velocity of the Wind; Scales of Measurement, on both the British and French systems, being given at the sides. Published by Authority of the METEOROLOGICAL COMMITTEE. Royal 4to, price 5*s*. each Part.

The Parts for 1869 and 1870, also Parts I., II., and III., of 1871, and Parts I. and II., of 1872, are now ready.

It is intended that the Journal shall appear regularly at intervals of three months.

ROUTES for STEAMERS from ADEN to the STRAITS of SUNDA AND BACK. Translated from a Paper issued by the Royal Meteorological Institute of the Netherlands. Published by the Authority of the METEOROLOGICAL COMMITTEE. Royal 8vo, 6*d*.

STATION INSTRUCTIONS for METEOROLOGICAL TELE-GRAPHY. 8vo, 6*d*.

STRONG WINDS.—An INQUIRY into the CONNECTION between STRONG WINDS and BAROMETRICAL DIFFERENCES. Being a Report presented to the COMMITTEE of the METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE. By ROBERT H. SCOTT, Director of the Office. Royal 8vo, 6*d*.

D, 6 & 7, CHARING CROSS, S.W.,

MEDHURST.—The FOREIGNER in FAR CATHAY. By W. H. MEDHURST, H.B.M. Consul, Shanghai. With Coloured Map. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6*s*.

CONTENTS:— Introductory — Position of Foreigners— Character and Habits of Foreign Residents — Missionaries — Consuls and Customs Authorities — Customs of the Chinese — Shop Signs — Advertising — Mandarin Yamens — Opium Smoking — Infanticide — Eating and Drinking — Social Institutions — Correspondence and the Press — Modes of Sepulture — Use of the Written Character for Decoration — Proper Names — Travelling and Porterage — Character of the Chinese — Concluding Remarks — And an Appendix, containing a Specimen of Chinese Music, with Original Words and English Literal Translation.

MILLETT (Mrs. Edward).—An AUSTRALIAN PARSONAGE; or, the SETTLER and the SAVAGE in WESTERN AUSTRALIA. With Frontispiece. Second Edition, Large Post 8vo, cloth, 12*s*.

MIMPRISS (Robt.).—CHRIST an EXAMPLE for the YOUNG, as EXHIBITED in the GOSPEL NARRATIVE of the FOUR EVANGELISTS. Harmonized and Chronologically Arranged, illustrated by Fifty-five Engravings, printed on different Tinted Papers to distinguish the various Periods of our Lord's Ministry, having Picture Definitions and Exercises, and a Map in Pocket. Fifth Edition. Cloth, 6*s*.

MINERAL STATISTICS of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND for the YEAR 1871; with an Appendix. By ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., Keeper of the Mining Records. Published by Order of the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY. Royal 8vo, 2*s*.

The Mineral Statistics for previous years may also be obtained.

MONGREDIEN — ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY: An Inquiry as to whether we should continue a Policy of Intervention or adopt a Policy of Isolation. By AUGUSTUS MONGREDIEN, Esq., Author of 'Trees and Shrubs for English Plantations.' Crown 8vo, cloth, 2*s*. 6*d*.

NAUTICAL MAGAZINE. New Series. Published Monthly. 1*s*.

NEW ZEALAND HANDBOOK: Containing a New and Accurate Coloured Map, and giving a full description of the Provinces of Auckland, New Plymouth, Wellington, Hawkes Bay, Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, Southland, &c.; with Tables of Statistics, Prices, and Wages; the Land Regulations; Instructions for the Voyage, Outfit, and Arrival in the Colony; also Observations on New Zealand Pursuits and Investments. Twelfth Edition. Fcap. 8vo, 1*s*.

Ordnance Survey Publications, &c.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS made with Ramsden's Zenith Sector; together with a Catalogue of the Stars which have been observed, and the Amplitude of the Celestial Arcs, deduced from the Observations at the different Stations. 4to, sewed, 7*s.* 6*d.*

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS made with Airey's Zenith Sector, 1842 to 1850. Completed by Captain W. YOLLAND. R.E. 20*s.*

DOMESDAY BOOK; or, The Great Survey of England by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1086. Facsimile of Domesday Book, reproduced by the Photozincographic Process, under the direction of Major-General Sir H. JAMES, R.E., F.R.S., by Her Majesty's Command. The following parts are already published, in imperial 4to, cloth, *viz.*:—

IN GREAT DOMESDAY BOOK.

		s.	*d.*
Bedfordshire	price	8	0
Berkshire	„	8	0
Buckingham	„	8	0
Cambridge	„	10	0
Cheshire and Lancashire	„	8	0
Cornwall	„	8	0
Derbyshire	„	8	0
Devonshire	„	10	0
Dorsetshire	„	8	0
Gloucestershire ..	„	8	0
Hampshire	„	10	0
Herefordshire	„	8	0
Hertfordshire	„	10	0
Huntingdon	„	8	0
Kent	„	8	0
Lancashire (*see* Cheshire and Lancashire) ..	„	8	0
Leicestershire and Rutland	price	8	0
Lincolnshire	„	21	0
Middlesex	„	8	0
Nottinghamshire ..	„	10	0
Northamptonshire ..	„	8	0
Oxfordshire	„	8	0
Rutlandshire (bound with Leicestershire) ..	„	8	0
Shropshire	„	8	0
Somersetshire	„	10	0
Staffordshire	„	8	0
Surrey	„	8	0
Sussex	„	10	0
Warwickshire	„	8	0
Wiltshire	„	10	0
Worcestershire	„	8	0
Yorkshire	„	21	0

IN LITTLE DOMESDAY BOOK.

Essex, price 16*s.*—Norfolk, 23*s.*—Suffolk, 22*s.*

Price of an entire Set (as above), 17*l.* 3*s.*

ıesday Book complete, bound in 2 volumes, price 20*l.*

GEODETICAL TABLES. 1 vol., thin 4to, price 2*s.*

JERUSALEM.—ORDNANCE SURVEY of JERUSALEM, With Notes by Captain WILSON, R.E. Produced at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, under the superintendence of Major-General Sir HENRY JAMES, R.E., F.R.S., Director.

The Survey is sold complete for Twelve Guineas, or in Divisions, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The Plans Mounted, and in a Portfolio	2	18	0
Vol. I. Containing Captain Wilson's Notes on Jerusalem, and Illustrative Diagrams	2	0	0
Vol. II. Containing the Photographs taken in and about the City	7	14	0
Total	£12	12	0

The Plans, Diagrams, and Photographs are sold separately. Detailed List, with Prices, post free for two Penny Stamps.

LENGTH.—COMPARISONS of the STANDARDS of LENGTH of England, France, Belgium, Prussia, Russia, India, Australia, made at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, by Captain A. R. CLARKE, R.E., F.R.S., under the direction of Major-General Sir HENRY JAMES, R.E., F.R.S., &c., Cor. Mem. of the Royal Geographical Society of Berlin, Director of the Ordnance Survey. Published by Order of the Secretary of State for War. 1 vol. 4to, 287 pp. and plates. Price 15*s.*

LOUGH FOYLE BASE.—An ACCOUNT of the MEASUREMENTS of the LOUGH FOYLE BASE. By Captain W. YOLLAND, R.E. 4to, cloth, 20*s.*

MAGNA CARTA.—KING JOHN, A.D. 1215. Facsimile of Magna Carta; Photozincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, under the superintendence of Captain PARSONS, R.E., F.R.A.S. Price 1*s.* 6*d.*, with the Translation.

MARGINAL LINES.—On the CONSTRUCTION and USE of the SIX SHEETS of MARGINAL LINES for MAPS of any part of the WORLD. Price 1*s.*

*** The Six Sheets of Marginal Lines are published, price 6*s.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TABLES for. Published separately, in 1 vol. royal 8vo, price 2*s.* 6*d.*

DITTO taken at the Stations of the Royal Engineers in the Years 1853 to 1859. 1 vol. 4to, price 10*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, taken at the Stations of the Royal Engineers, 1853–4. 1 vol. 4to, price 2*s.* 6*d.*

DITTO taken at Dublin. 1 vol. 4to, price 5*s.*

DITTO taken at the Royal Engineer's Office, New Westminster, British Columbia, in 1860–1. Price 1*s.*

NATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS of ENGLAND. A Series of PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC FACSIMILES of some of the most interesting of our National MSS., copied by order of Her Majesty's Government, by Major-General Sir HENRY JAMES, R.E., F.R.S., Director of the Ordnance Survey; with Translations and Introductory Notes by W. BASEVI SANDERS, Esq., Assistant Keeper of Her Majesty's Records. This series, consisting of Royal Charters and Grants, and the Letters of Royal and Eminent or Remarkable Persons, has been selected under the direction of the Right Hon. Sir JOHN ROMILLY, Master of the Rolls; by THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq., Deputy Keeper of Her Majesty's Records; and includes some of the most remarkable Original Documents deposited in Her Majesty's Record Office, together with a few from other repositories, including the most perfect Original Copy of Magna Carta now extant. They are not only of the highest historical interest, but at the same time illustrate the changes which have successively occurred in our language and handwriting from the reign of William the Conqueror to the reign of Queen Anne. The Facsimiles are arranged chronologically, and the Translations are interleaved so as to appear opposite to each page of the Facsimile of the Original Manuscripts. The series is published in Four Parts, price 16*s.* each.

—— **SCOTLAND.**—Photozincographic Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Scotland. Parts II. and III. Price 21*s.* each.
Part I. out of print.

NETLEY ABBEY—PHOTOZINCOGRAPHED VIEWS OF. Sixteen Photographic Views, &c., of Netley Abbey, including illustrated Title Page and Plan of the Abbey. Photozincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. Major-General Sir HENRY JAMES, R.E, F.R.S. (Director). Price complete, in a neat portfolio, 25*s.*

These Views have been selected expressly for the purpose of showing the applicability of the Art of Photozincography or Photolithography to the produ[illegible]rations of historical or descriptive works of any kind. [illegible] prints, and the photozincographs are absolutely [illegible]e, the plan, and the note have also been printed

ORDNANCE TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY of the UNITED KINGDOM. In Four Volumes, royal 4to, illustrated with numerous Plates, bound in cloth, 3*l.* 5*s.* The Account of this Survey is now complete, and may be had as above, or in separate volumes as under:—

I. THE PRINCIPAL TRIANGULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM, with the Figure, Dimensions, and Mean Specific Gravity of the Earth as derived therefrom. With Plates, 1*l.* 15*s.*

APPENDIX TO DITTO.—Determination of the Positions of Feaghmain and Haverfordwest, Longitude Stations on the great European Arc of Parallel. 4to, price 4*s.* 6*d.*

II. THE LEVELLING TAKEN IN ENGLAND AND WALES. With Plates, 15*s.*

III. THE LEVELLING TAKEN IN SCOTLAND. With Plates, 10*s.*

IV. THE LEVELLING TAKEN IN IRELAND. Price 5*s.*

*** The Volumes of Levelling will be found of great value to all Engineers, Geologists, and Scientific Persons, as they contain the Lines of Levels taken throughout the Kingdom, and give the exact height of every Bench Mark or Bolt, or other object observed above the mean level of the sea.

SINAI.—ORDNANCE SURVEY of SINAI. This Survey is published in Three Parts, and sold complete for 22*l.*

The Parts can also be had separately as follows:—

Part I. DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT AND ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Origin, Progress, and Results of the Survey, with twenty pages of Illustrations. In 1 Volume, imperial folio, half-bound, price 4*l.*

Part II. MAPS.—This Part consists of Ten Maps and Sections of the Peninsula of Sinai, Mount Sinai, and Mount Serbál, mounted on cloth to fold. With portfolio, price 5*l.* Single Maps can be had if required.

Part III. PHOTOGRAPHS.—The Photographs taken to illustrate the Ordnance Survey of Sinai are published in 3 Vols., half-bound in morocco, price 13*l.*; or separately, price, Vol. I., 5*l.* 5*s.*; Vol. II., 5*l.* 5*s.*; Vol. III., 2*l.* 10*s.* Any of the Photographs (numbering 153) may be purchased separately at the following prices, *viz.* those in Vols. I. and II., unmounted, 1*s.*, mounted, 1*s.* 6*d.* each; those in Vol. III., unmounted, 9*d.*, mounted, 1*s.* each.

—— **ONE HUNDRED and ELEVEN ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS** are also published, and may be purchased separately; price 1*s.* each unmounted; or 1*s.* 6*d.* mounted.

—— **STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,** Thirty-six in number, in a Box-Stereoscope. Price Two Guineas.

A Detailed List of the Photographs and List of Maps sent by post for Two Penny Stamps.

SPHERE and SPHEROID.—On the Rectangular Tangential Projection of the Sphere and Spheroid, with Tables of the quantities requisite for the construction of Maps on that Projection; and also for a Map of the World on the scale of ten miles to an inch, with Diagrams and Outline Map. By Major-General Sir HENRY JAMES, R.E., F.R.S., &c. Price 8*s.* 6*d.*

STONEHENGE, TURUSACHAN, CROMLECHS, and SCULPTURED STONES. Plans and Photographs; with Descriptions and Notes relating to the Druids. Also an Appendix on some Sculptured Stones recently found in Ireland; accompanied by Plates. By Major-General Sir HENRY JAMES, R.E., F.R.S. 1 vol. 4to, cloth, price 14*s.* 6*d.*

Photograph of Stonehenge Restored, showing Druidical Sacrifice by Night. Price 1*s.* 3*d.* unmounted; 1*s.* 9*d.* mounted.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND PHOTOGRAPHS. PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of PALESTINE, taken expressly for the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1865, 1866, 1867. By Sergeant H. PHILLIPS, R.E., under the orders of Captain WILSON, R.E., and Lieutenant WARREN, R.E.

This beautiful series of Original Photographs now comprises 356 most interesting Views of the Cities, Villages, Temples, Synagogues, Churches, Ruins, Tombs, Seas, Lakes, Priests, Pilgrims, Inhabitants, &c., of the Holy Land and Jerusalem. Any Photograph may be had separately. Mounted on a white board, size 13 inches by 11, price 1*s.* 6*d.* each; or, a Selection of 14 Photographs, in cloth portfolio, lettered, 21*s.* A List of the Views gratis on application, or per post for penny stamp. Descriptive Catalogue, 6*d.*

PALMER.—The ORDNANCE SURVEY of the KINGDOM: Its Objects, Mode of Execution, History, and Present Condition. By Captain H. S. PALMER, R.E. Demy 8vo, cloth, 2*s.* 6*d.*

PARTRIDGE.—The MAKING of the AMERICAN NATION; or, The Rise and Decline of Oligarchy in the West. By J. ARTHUR PARTRIDGE, Author of 'Coalitions and Frontiers in 1860–1;' 'The False Nation and its Basis;' 'Democracy,' &c. Demy 8vo, cloth, 16*s.*

PAUL (Archdeacon).—NEW ZEALAND AS IT WAS and AS IT IS. With Map. Fcap. 8vo, 6*d.*

PERIGAL (F.).—The YEAR 1800; or, The Sayings and Doings of our Fathers and Mothers 70 Years ago, as recorded in the Newspapers and other Periodicals. Third Edition. Super-royal 8vo, 1*s.* 6*d.*

PHILPOT.—GUIDE BOOK to the CANADIAN DOMINION: Containing full information for the Emigrant, the Tourist, the Sportsman, and the small Capitalist. Dedicated, by permission, to His Royal Highness Prince Arthur. By HARVEY J. PHILPOT, M.D. (Canada), M.R.C.S.L., &c., late Assistant-Surgeon to Her Majesty's [illegible] Turkey and the Crimea. With a Preface by THOMAS [illegible] M.P., and a COLOURED MAP. Super-royal 16mo,

---

PLATTS' (Rev. J.) DICTIONARY of ENGLISH SYNONYMES: Comprehending the Derivations and Meanings of the Words, and the Distinctions between the Synonymes; with Examples. New Edition. Demy 12mo, 3*s*. 6*d*.

PLŒTZ.—MANUEL DE LA LITTÉRATURE FRANÇAISE des XVIIE, XVIIIE, et XIXE Siècles. Par C. PLŒTZ, Docteur en Philosophie, ancient Premier Professeur au Collége Français de Berlin. Seconde Edition, Revue et Augmentée. Demy 8vo, cloth, 6*s*. 6*d*.

POOR RELIEF IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF EUROPE: being a Selection of Essays, translated from the German Work, 'Das Armenwesen und die Armengesetzgebung in Europäischen Staaten herausgegeben,' Von A. Emminghaus. Revised by E. B. EASTWICK, C.B., M.P. Crown 8vo, cloth, 7*s*.

POPE.—A CLASS BOOK of RUDIMENTARY CHEMISTRY. By the Rev. GEO. POPE, M.A., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and one of the Masters of the College, Hurstpierpoint. 18mo, stiff cover, 9*d*.

RAMSAY.—PHYSICAL GEOLOGY and GEOGRAPHY of GREAT BRITAIN. By A. C. RAMSAY, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., Director-General of the Geological Surveys of the United Kingdom. Third Edition, considerably enlarged, and illustrated with NUMEROUS SECTIONS and a GEOLOGICAL MAP of GREAT BRITAIN, printed in Colours. Post 8vo, cloth, 7*s*. 6*d*.

"This, the third edition, has been partly rewritten, and contains much new matter. . . . . The preliminary sketch of the different formations, and of the phenomena connected with the metamorphism of rocks, has been much enlarged; and many long and important paragraphs have been added in the chapters on the physical structure of England and Scotland—partly on subjects connected with the coal question, partly on the glacial epoch, partly on the union of Britain with the Continent at various epochs, and the migrations of animals hither; and on many other subjects. An entire new chapter has been added on the origin of the river courses of Britain; and large additions have been made to the earlier brief account of soils, and the economic products of the various geological formations. There are also many new illustrative sections."—*Extract from Preface.*

—— GEOLOGY of NORTH WALES. By A. C. RAMSAY, LL.D., F.R.S., Director-General of the Geological Surveys of the United Kingdom. With Map and Sections; and an Appendix on the Fossils, with Plates, by J. W. SALTER, A.L.S., F.G.S., late Palæontologist to the Survey. Royal 8vo, cloth, 13*s*.

*** This work is published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and forms Volume III. of the 'Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.'

RAVENSTEIN.—DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS OF ENGLAND AND WALES. By E. G. RAVENSTEIN, F.R.G.S., &c. Topographical and Statistical Department, War Office. Crown 8vo, cloth, 1*s.* 6*d.*

READING DISENTANGLED; or, Classified Lessons in Spelling and Reading. By the Author of 'Peep of Day,' &c. With Frontispiece and Upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Illustrations. New Edition. Cloth, lettered, 2*s.* 6*d.*

REYNOLDS (Geo.).—EXERCISES in ARITHMETIC; with a copious variety of Bills of Parcels. Intended as an Auxiliary Companion to every Treatise on Practical and Commercial Arithmetic. 12mo, cloth, 2*s.* 6*d.*

— KEY to Ditto. 12mo, 2*s.*

ROBSON (J., B.A.).—CONSTRUCTIVE LATIN EXERCISES, for Teaching the Elements of the Language on a System of Analysis and Synthesis, with Latin Reading Lessons and copious Vocabularies. By JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Lond., Secretary of University College, London, formerly Classical Master in University College School. Eighth Edition. 12mo, cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.*

— **CONSTRUCTIVE GREEK EXERCISES,** for Teaching the Elements of the Language on a System of Analysis and Synthesis, with Greek Reading Lessons and copious Vocabularies. By JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Lond., Secretary of University College, London, formerly Classical Master in University College School. 12mo, cloth, 7*s.* 6*d.*

The plan of this Book is as nearly as possible the same as that of the Author's 'Latin Exercises.'

— **FIRST GREEK BOOK.** Containing Exercises and Reading Lessons on the Inflexions of Substantives and Adjectives, and of the Active Verb in the Indicative Mood. With copious Vocabularies. Being the First Part of the Constructive Greek Exercises. Second Edition. 12mo, cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*

RUSSELL.—BIARRITZ and the BASQUE COUNTRIES. By Count HENRY RUSSELL, Member of the Geographical and Geological Societies of France, of the Alpine Club, and Société Ramond, Author of 'Pau and the Pyrenees,' &c. Crown 8vo, with a Map, 6*s.*

SCHOOL-BOYS' LETTERS for COPYING and DICTATION: being a Series of Lithographed Letters on Subjects interesting to School-Boys, with Remarks on the Essentials of Good Writing, &c. Second Edition. Large post 8vo, cloth, 2*s.* 6*d.*

SCHOOL REGISTERS.—HALBRAKE REGISTER of ATTENDANCE and STUDIES. Designed for Private and Middle Class Schools. Demy 8vo, coloured wrapper, 8*d.*

SCHOOL REGISTERS.—LONDON CLASS-REGISTER and SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE and PAYMENTS. A New and Improved Edition. Adapted to the requirements of the "New Code." [illegible], F.R.G.S., Author of the 'Class and Home Lesson History.' Fcap. folio, 1*s.*

SCHOOL PUNISHMENT REGISTER. — The **LONDON** SCHOOL REGISTER of PUNISHMENTS. Designed to meet the Requirements of School Boards, &c. Fcap. folio, stiff boards, cloth back, 2*s.* 6*d.*

SCOTT (J. R.).—The FAMILY GUIDE to BRUSSELS: Comprising Hints upon Hiring Houses, Furniture, Servants, Cost of Living, Education, and the General Information necessary for a Family purposing to reside in that city. By J. R. SCOTT, of Brussels. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt, 4*s.*

SIMMS.—The FIRST SIX BOOKS of the ILIAD of HOMER, Translated into Fourteen Syllable Verse, with Preface and Notes, and a Map of Greece in the Homeric Age. Designed as a Reading Book for Colleges and Schools. By the Rev. EDWARD SIMMS, M.A., Oxon., Vicar of Escot, Devon. Demy 8vo, cloth, 7*s.* 6*d.*

SKEEN.—ADAM'S PEAK: LEGENDARY, TRADITIONAL, and HISTORIC NOTICES of the SAMANALA and SRÍ-PADA; with a Descriptive Account of the PILGRIMS' ROUTE FROM COLOMBO TO THE SACRED FOOT-PRINT. By WILLIAM SKEEN, Member of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. With Map. Fcap. 4to, cloth, 10*s.* 6*d.*

— MOUNTAIN LIFE and COFFEE CULTIVATION in CEYLON; a Poem on the KNUCKLES RANGE, with other Poems. By WILLIAM SKEEN, Member of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Fcap. 4to, cloth, 7*s.*

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—JOURNAL of the STATISTICAL SOCIETY of LONDON. Published Quarterly, price 5*s.* Complete Sets, from the Year 1838 to December, 1872, can be had, with General Index up to 1862, price 22*l.* 12*s.*

STOCQUELER.—A FAMILIAR HISTORY of the BRITISH ARMY, from the Restoration in 1660 to the Present Time, including a Description of the Volunteer Movement, and the Progress of the Volunteer Organization. By J. H. STOCQUELER, Author of an 'Illustrated Life of the Duke of Wellington,' 'The Military Encyclopædia,' 'The Old Field Officer,' 'The British Soldier,' 'The Volunteers' Handbook,' &c. Crown 4to, cloth, 21*s.*

SULLIVAN (Sir Edward, Bart.).—TEN CHAPTERS on SOCIAL REFORM. Demy 8vo, cloth, price 5*s.*

CONTENTS.

Reform. — The Working Classes. — The Church. — The Residuum. — Pauperism, &c. — Drunkenness, &c. — Crime, &c. — Education. — Demagogues.—Objects of Radical Politicians, &c.

SULLIVAN (Sir Edward, Bart.).—PROTECTION to NATIVE INDUSTRY. By Sir EDWARD SULLIVAN, Bart., Author of 'Ten Chapters on Social Reform.' Demy 8vo, cloth, 5*s.*

CONTENTS.

Growth of Trade.—Free Trade and Free Ports.—Corn.—Special Interests.—Producer and Consumer.—Unfair Competition.—Labour.—Cotton.—French Treaty.—Board of Trade Statistics.—Reciprocity.—Causes and Remedies.

Appendix.—The Worsted Trade and the French Treaty—Intoxicating Liquor the National Curse.

SYMONS.—BRITISH RAINFALL, 1872. The DISTRIBUTION of RAIN over the BRITISH ISLES during the YEAR 1872, as observed at about 1700 Stations in Great Britain and Ireland. With REMARKS on VARIOUS EXPERIMENTS, MAPS, and ILLUSTRATIONS. Compiled by G. J. SYMONS, F.M.S., F.R.B.S., Member of the Scottish Meteorological Society, &c. Demy 8vo, cloth, 5*s.* [*Published Annually.*

— RAIN: HOW, WHEN, WHERE, and WHY it is MEASURED; being a Popular Account of Rainfall Investigations. With Illustrations. By G. J. SYMONS, F.M.S., Editor of 'British Rainfall,' &c. This work is intended to serve a double purpose—to be a manual for the use of observers, and to provide the public at large with an epitome of the results hitherto obtained, and their application to the wants of civilized life. It also contains interesting particulars of the Rainfall in all parts of the world. Post 8vo, cloth, 2*s.*

— The MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL MAGAZINE. Vol. I. to VI. Demy 8vo, cloth, price 5*s.* each. Published in Monthly Parts, 4*d.* each.

— REGISTRATION FORMS.—Forms for One Year, with Instructions, in stiff cover, 2*s.*

Forms for Five Years, with Instructions, half-bound, 7*s.* 6*d.*

— BAROMETER DIAGRAMS.—Set of 12 for One Year. 1*s.*

TAYLER.—The NATIONAL TAXES. The History, Progress, and Present State of the Revenues of England derived from Taxation, and their Expenditure. By WM. TAYLER, Esq., F.S.S., Author of 'The History of Taxation in England.' Crown 8vo, 2*s.* 6*d.*

TOOGOOD (Mrs.).—SIMPLE SKETCHES from CHURCH HISTORY, for YOUNG PERSONS. New Edition. 18mo, cloth, 1*s.* 6*d.*

VICTORIA, The BRITISH "EL DORADO." Showing the advantages of that Colony as a field for Emigration. By a COLONIST of Twenty Years' Standing, and late Member of a Colonial Legislature. With Two Coloured Views and a Map. Super-royal 16mo, cloth, 5*s.* 6*d.*

WALLACE'S (W.) MINERAL DEPOSITS.—The Laws which Regulate the Deposition of Lead Ore in Mineral Lodes. Illustrated by an [illegible] the Geological Structure of the Mining Districts of [illegible] Map and numerous Coloured Plates. Large demy

WEBBER.—THE KAIETEUR FALLS, BRITISH GUIANA. THE ESSEQUIBO and POTARO RIVERS. With an Account of a Visit to the recently-discovered Kaieteur Falls. By LIEUT.-COLONEL WEBBER, 2nd West India Regiment. With Map and Frontispiece, and Descriptive Notes on the Geology of Guiana. Crown 8vo, cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.*

WELD.—HINTS to INTENDING SHEEP FARMERS in NEW ZEALAND. By FREDERICK A. WELD, New Zealand, Member of the House of Representatives, &c. With an Appendix on the Land Regulations. Fcap. 8vo, 8*d.*

WHITAKER.—The GEOLOGY of the LONDON BASIN. Part I. The Chalk and the Eocene Beds of the Southern and Western Tracts. By W. WHITAKER, B.A. Parts by H. W. BRISTOW, F.R.S., and T. McK. HUGHES, M.A. Royal 8vo, cloth, 13*s.*

*** This work is published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and forms Volume IV. of the 'Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.'

WILKINS.—The GEOLOGY and ANTIQUITIES of the ISLE of WIGHT. By Dr. E. P. WILKINS, F.G.S., &c. To which is added the Topography of the Island—so condensed as to give all that is useful to the Tourist — by JOHN BRION. It is illustrated by an elaborately-executed Relievo Map of the Island, coloured geologically; by numerous finely-engraved geological sections; and by a fine lithograph in colours of the tesselated pavements of the Roman Villa lately discovered at Carisbrooke. Super-royal 8vo, cloth, 7*s.* 6*d.*

WYATT.—REFLECTIONS on the FORMATION of ARMIES, with a VIEW to the RE-ORGANIZATION of the ENGLISH ARMY. Together with a TRANSLATION of the ARCHDUKE ALBRECHT'S celebrated Pamphlet on the 'RESPONSIBILITY in TIMES of WAR.' By Captain W. J. WYATT (Unattached), formerly of the Radetzky Hussars, Author of 'A Political and Military Review of the Austro-Italian War, 1866,' &c. Royal 8vo, stitched, 3*s.*

— A POLITICAL and MILITARY HISTORY of the HANOVERIAN and ITALIAN WAR. With Maps and Plans. Royal 8vo, 10*s.* 6*d.*

— A POLITICAL and MILITARY REVIEW of the AUSTRO-ITALIAN WAR of 1866, with an Account of the Garibaldian Expedition to the Tyrol: a Review of the Future Policy of Italy, and her Present Financial Difficulties. With Photographic Portrait of the Archduke Albrecht. Demy 8vo, cloth, 6*s.*

YOUNG.—READABLE SHORT-HAND — SELF-TAUGHT: Being a System by which people can teach themselves, write the longest word without lifting the pen, read what they write, and correspond with friends at home or abroad on pleasure or business. It embraces a double set of vowels, with Liquid Consonants grafted on the other letters; together with a DIAGRAM of DOTS, and a Combination of Words in most familiar use into ready sentences. The whole forming a SYSTEM of READABLE SHORT-HAND, SHORTENED. By MURDO YOUNG. Demy 12mo, boards, 2*s.* 6*d.*

CATALOGUES

ISSUED BY

EDWARD STANFORD,

6 and 7, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

1. **GENERAL CATALOGUE of ATLASES, MAPS, GLOBES,** &c., published or sold by EDWARD STANFORD. New Edition.

1.* **BOOKS.**—Selected List of Books published by EDWARD STANFORD.

3. **ORDNANCE MAPS.**—Catalogue of the Ordnance Maps, published under the superintendence of Major-General Sir HENRY JAMES, R.E., F.R.S., Superintendent of the Ordnance Surveys. Price 6*d.*; per post, 7*d.*

4. **GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.**—Catalogue of the Geological Maps, Sections, and Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, under the superintendence of Professor RAMSAY, LL.D., F.R.S., Director-General of the Geological Surveys of the United Kingdom.

5. **GEOLOGICAL MAPS in general.**—Catalogue of the best Geological Maps of various parts of the World.

6. **MAPS of LONDON and its ENVIRONS.**

7. **USEFUL KNOWLEDGE MAPS.**—Catalogue of Atlases, Maps, and Plans, engraved under the superintendence of THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

8. **ADMIRALTY CHARTS.**—Catalogue of Charts, Plans, Views, and Sailing Directions, &c., published by order of the Lords Commissioners of THE ADMIRALTY. 200 pages, royal 8vo. Price 3*s.*; per post, 3*s.* 3*d.*

10. **SCHOOL STATIONERY.**—STANFORD'S Catalogue and Specimens of School Stationery, with Lists of Educational Books, Atlases, Maps, and Globes.

10.* **SPECIAL LIST of EDUCATIONAL WORKS,** selected from the Publications of Edward Stanford, including those formerly published by Varty and Cox.

11. **SCHOOL PRIZE BOOKS.**—List of Works specially adapted for Schools, Prizes, Awards, and Presentations.

13. **BOOKS and MAPS for TOURISTS.**—STANFORD'S Tourist's Catalogue, containing a list, irrespective of publisher, of all the best Books and Maps suitable for the British and Continental Traveller.

15. **MILITARY, NAVAL, and OFFICIAL BOOKS for the** Army and Navy.

16. **SAMPLES of GENERAL STATIONERY, with Prices** attached.

19. **CLEARANCE CATALOGUE.**—Stanford's Clearance Catalogue of Standard and Popular Works, Atlases, &c., offered at a considerable reduction from the published prices.

*** With the exception of Nos. 3 and 8, any of the above can be had gratis on application, or per post for one penny stamp.

VARD STANFORD, 6 & 7, CHARING CROSS, S.W.